Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

JULY 1916

CONFIDENTIAL

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Establishment for Village Improvement Scheme Work.

No. R. 95-105—L. R. 15-15-217, DATED 3RD JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 10783-93 -L. R. 10-14-164, dated 22nd May 1915, sanctioning temporary establishment for 1915-16, for attending to the work relating to the Village Improvement Scheme.

2. Government Order No. R. 7548-50—L. R. 15 15-102, dated 4th February 1916, sanctioning the entertainment of a clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem in each of Sub-Taluk Offices of Turuvekere and Koratagere until the end of 1915-16 for the same purpose.

3. Letter No. 16329, dated 9th June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to the continuance of the temporary establishments referred to above as long as the Village Improvement Scheme is under operation.

Order No. R. 95-105—L. R. 15-15-217, dated 3rd July 1916.

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the undermentioned temporary establishments for attending to the work relating to the Village Improvement Scheme in the several offices as long as the Village Improvement Scheme is in operation in the State.

(1) *In the Revenue Commissioner's Office.*—Such establishment as is deemed necessary by the Revenue Commissioner for a period of two months at a total cost for the whole period not exceeding Rs. 100 every year.

(2) *In the Deputy Commissioner's Offices.*—(i) Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. One clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem each.

(ii) Kolar and Tumkur. One clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem each.

(iii) Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. One clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem each.

(3) *In the Taluk Offices.*—One clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem in each Taluk Office (for attending to the work relating to the Village Improvement Scheme and the Economic Conference in the taluk.)

(4) *In the Sub-Taluk Offices.*— One clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem in each of he Sub-Taluk Offices in the Tumkur District, *viz.*, Turuvekere and Koratagere.

(ii) In the Sub-Taluk Offices in all the other districts the Deputy Commissioners are authorised to entertain such clerical establishment as they think fit for such period as is absolutely necessary at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 30 in each Sub-Taluk per annum.

2. The cost of establishment in (1), (2) and (4) *supra* will be met from the annual Village Improvement allotment for each district, while that in (3) will be met in equal proportions from the annual allotments for "Village Improvement" and "Economic Conference."

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Education and Agricultural Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 141-9—L. R. 263-14-4, DATED 4TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 11987, dated the 10th March 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore in the matter of the grant of relinquished coffee lands.

Order No. R. 141-9—L. R. 263-14-4, dated 4th July 1916.

In Subject No. 118 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1910, it was represented that relinquished coffee lands might be granted without reference to the upset price of Rs. 10 per acre prescribed in the Coffee Rules in respect of new grants. Government considered that some concession might be shown in the case of relinquished lands lying vaste for more than three years and the Revenue Commissioner was authorised to dispose of applications for such lands on their merits.

2. On a similar representation made in 1913, the Revenue Commissioner was requested to report how applications for such lands had been disposed of. His report shows that in the Hassan District he has ordered the grant of certain lands remaining unoccupied for more than six or seven years, free of upset price, but subject to the payment of the value of the trees on them, the other conditions contained in the Coffee Rules being enforced. No such applications appear to have been received in the districts of Shimoga and Kadur. There does not appear to be much demand for relinquished lands owing apparently to their inferior quality and the amount of cost and labour involved in bringing them under cultivation. Government therefore consider that the Revenue Commissioner may continue to dispose of applications for such lands on their merits. But as it is considered desirable to regularise the existing practice, Government direct that the following paragraph 6A. be added after paragraph 6 of the Rules contained in Appendix E to the Revenue Rules of 1890.

Disposal of relinquished coffee lands.

6A. "But the Revenue Commissioner may order the grant to applicants of relinquished coffee lands lying waste for more than three years either free of upset price or for any fair valuation according to the merits of each case. In the former case, the value of trees standing on the land should be recovered."

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Lands given up by raiyats for Village Improvement Works.

No. R. 281-92—L. R. 15 15-218, dated 7th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No 13352 dated 17th April 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore requesting orders at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, as to whether the market value of lands given up by raiyats for village improvement works such as construction of roads, drains, school buildings, etc, may be taken into account in calculating the raiyats' share of contribution for such works for purposes of sanctioning grants-in-aid.

Order No. R. 281-92—L. R. 15-15-218, dated 7th July 1916.

Government have no objection to the market value of the lands given up by the raiyats for village improvement works of the kind referred to above being given credit to, in estimating the raiyats' share of contribution for such works, provided that (1) the market value as estimated is certified to be correct and (2) the owners execute proper mutchalikas to the village committee which must certify that the land is free from encumbrances. The officer sanctioning the grant should satisfy himself that the foregoing directions have been adhered to before the grant is sanctioned.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.

End —C. R.

Progress of Village Improvement Work.

No. R. 406-17—L. R. 15-15-221, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 16065, dated 1st June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the reports of progress of village improvement work in the several districts during the quarter ending 31st March 1916, together with a copy of his review thereon and a statement containing figures for all the districts except Hosdurga Taluk in the Chitaldrug District.

2. Letter No. 16435, dated 13th June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding the statement of progress for the Hosdurga Taluk.

Order No. R. 406-17—L. R. 15-15-221, dated 7th July 1916.

A consolidated statement showing the progress of village improvement work in all the districts during the quarter ended 31st March 1916, is appended. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to impress on Deputy Commissioners the importance of sending the district statements in a complete form punctually, without which it will not be possible to compare the progress quarter to quarter in the State as a whole.

2. *Village Committees.*—The number of Committees reported to be working in the several districts during the quarter was 8,023 as against 8,193 in the previous quarter. The decrease is stated to be due to a discrepancy in the number reported for the Bangalore Taluk for the previous quarter, *viz.*, 383 for 73. The explanation is not satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Banglore District, is requested to verify and reconcile the figures and submit a report to Government. The number of additional Committees formed during the quarter in all the other districts except Kadur which remained stationary, was 140.

The total number of villages served by the Committees rose to 14,257 thus bringing 84 per cent of the populated villages in the State under the operation of the Scheme as against 83 per cent in the previous quarter.

3. *Essential Duties under the Scheme.*—During the quarter 3,629 Committees held weekly meetings of villagers for carrying out ordinary village improvement works by joint labour, as against 3,740 in the previous quarter. The decrease occurred in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Government expect that every Village Committee will in course of time be made to engage itself in performing the essential duties under the scheme.

There was some improvement in the number of Committees that subscribed for one or more newspapers and those that held weekly meetings for recreation and instruction, which rose during the quarter under review to 3,543 and 2,731 from 3,405 and 2,540 respectively in the previous quarter.

4. *Special Village Improvement Works.*—The number of Village Committees that carried out special works for village improvement fell from 1,091 in the previous quarter to 870 in this quarter. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Bangalore District and to some extent in Mysore and Hassan. The villagers' contributions for such works amounted to Rs. 26,375 and the Government grants-in-aid of the same to Rs. 26,361. The amount actually spent on works during the quarter was Rs. 10,642. It is hoped that the allotments will be fully worked out during the next year, and that no lapses will be allowed to occur.

No. R. 406-17—L. R. 15-15-221, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

It is observed that in the Kadur District, neither in the previous quarter nor in the quarter under report have any contributions been made by the villagers and that no Government grants have been sanctioned for special village improvement works. The Deputy Commissioner has not given any reasons for such a state of things. He is requested to induce the Village Committees to carry out as many works of public utility in their villages as possible with the aid of Government grants admissible under the rules.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement showing the progress in the working of the Village Improvement Scheme in all the districts for the quarter ending 31st March 1916.

No.	District	Village Committees and population			Committees that devote half a day in a week for village improvement work by joint labour		Committees that have been subscribing for one or more newspapers		Committees holding weekly meetings for recreation and instruction		Number of Village Committees that have carried out special works for village improvement	Cost of the works carried out with the aid of Government grant				Remarks
		Number of Village Committees in existence	Total number of villages served by the Committees	Total population served by the Committees	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned		Contributions by villagers	Government grant-in-aid	Total	Amount actually spent	Number of villages in which Committees have yet to be formed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	1,045	1,643	501,744	647	370,248	610	392,309	545	282,796	189	3,508	5,866	9,374	734	114
2	Kolar	1,057	2,171	547,372	567	271,356	351	210,662	392	184,678	162	14,080	12,873	26,908	5,629	Not furnished
3	Tumkur	1,177	2,028	601,856	618	349,058	506	281,673	398	228,494	141	3,647	3,687	7,284	805	383
4	Mysore	1,545	2,466	1,071,871	426	331,013	562	452,962	349	308,009	199	1,694	1,493	3,187	299	299
5	Hassan	999	2,142	501,436	356	176,117	442	202,814	230	118,975	65	966	754	1,720	...	22
6	Shimoga	646	1,750	438,341	319	156,142	431	248,190	268	150,923	90	562	562	1,124	2,129	3
7	Kadur	522	913	311,690	80	48,126	188	100,035	118	63,202	33	...	...	...	284	Not furnished
8	Chitaldrug	823	1,144	499,178	596	359,860	457	324,378	441	284,725	61	1,468	1,376	3,344	762	Do
	Total for the State ..	8,023	14,257	4,482,488	3,629	2,061,949	3,543	2,152,863	2,731	1,630,997	870	26,375	26,561	52,936	10,642	

Consolidated Return of Village Statistics.

No. R. 618-27—L. R. 15-15-227, DATED 12TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 493—S., dated 12th April 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting a few copies of the consolidated return of Village Statistics and work done under the Village Improvement Scheme in the district during the year 1914-15, printed in book form.

2. D. O. letter No. 381, dated 11th May 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner stating that similar compilations for the other districts will be useful as handy books for reference.

Order No. R. 618-27—L. R. 15-15-227, dated 12th July 1916.

A copy of the compilation referred to above will be forwarded to each of the other Deputy Commissioners.

2. Government will be glad if the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will issue similar compilations annually for their respective districts. The book should be published with a prefatory note by the Deputy Commissioner explaining succinctly the progress already made and the steps proposed to be taken in the district to ensure rapid progress under each of the essential items of work enumerated in the Government Order No. R. 9859-908—L. R. 15-15-154, dated 24th April 1916.

3. Twelve copies of the book for each district should be submitted to Government by the end of January every year.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. S.

No. R. 631-43--L. R. 399-15-2, DATED 13TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, laying down rules for the grant of lands under the scheme for the creation of large landed estates.

Order No. R. 631-43—L. R. 399-15-2, dated 13th July 1916.

According to Rule 11 of the aforesaid rules, the lands granted are allowed to be held free of assessment for the first five years and on full assessment from the tenth year. But when there are more applicants than one for the same land and one of them is willing to pay full assessment from the very first year of the grant, there is no provision in the rules to grant the land to the latter in preference to the others. Government therefore direct that the following clause be added at the end of Rule 11.

"Preference will be given to such applicants as are willing to pay assessment from the date of grant of lands."

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C.R.

No. R. 771-2—L. R. 73-15-4DEA TD 17TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Petition dated 3rd July 1915, from B. K. Subbayya Chetty, Jodidar of Kondapur, Hoskote Taluk, residing in Jamkhanpet. Bangalore City, appealing against the order of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, declining to cancel the Mohatarfa tax levied from the raiyats of his Jodi village on the ground that the village site of the said Jodi village does not belong to the jodidar and that his raiyats do not own lands in adjacent Government villages.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 4561, dated 6th October 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the records relating to the above case.

Order No. R. 771-2—L. R. 73-15-4, dated 17th July 1916.

1. As the village site had been classed as "Sirkar kharab" at the time of survey and settlement, the Revenue Commissioner held that it belonged to Government and not to the jodidar. But the Survey Superintendent, who was consulted, explains that the expression "Sirkar kharab" used in survey records does not necessarily imply that such a kharab land is the property of Government and a kharab number situated in an inam village and belonging to the jodidar would still be called "Sirkar" kharab, the jodidar being understood to be "Sirkar" for that village.

2. From a careful perusal of the vernacular records, it is evident that the village site belongs to the jodidar and forms a portion of the jodi lands granted as inam to the original jodidar in 1849.

3. Government are unable to differentiate between the case in point and the case of raiyats who reside in whole inam villages and cultivate the lands of the inamdar. These latter are understood not to pay any mohatarfa taxes to Government, inam and jodi villages being exempt from house tax under Rule 2 of the General Rules regarding mohatarfa contained at page 569 of the Revenue Manual. Following the same analogy, Government direct that the order of the Revenue Commissioner declining to exempt the raiyats of the appellant's jodi village be set aside.

The amount already collected will be refunded.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the enclosure.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 374-82--L. R. 607-15-2, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. R. 374-82--L. R. 607-15-2, dated 7th July 1916.

In all notifications issued under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, a reference should invariably be made to the place, where the plan, if any, of the property to be acquired can be inspected by the public.

2. The Government accordingly direct that a paragraph to the following effect be added in every notification :—

"2. A plan of the property described below is kept in the.....
.....
and may be inspected ....at any time during office hours."

3. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Superintendent of Government Stationery to supply revised forms of the notification.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.R.

Disposal of newly Sub-divided Lands in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, DATED 19TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GCVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3185-8—L. S. 35-13-6, dated 29th October 1914, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 18,000 for carrying out the sub-division of large sized survey numbers in the Kankanhalli Taluk in accordance with Government Order No. R. 19-20—L. S. 35-13-2, dated 2nd July 1914, and directing that the amount be adjusted by recoupment from the sale proceeds of the sub-divided lands.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 6802, dated 1st December 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, formulating certain proposals for the disposal of the above lands.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, dated 19th July 1916.

It is reported that about 17,457 acres of land divided into 3,261 survey numbers at a cost of Rs. 19,920-4-1 have been made available for cultivation, a few out of these being in more or less compact blocks and a few others likely to be benefited by the Maralwadi project.

2. It is necessary to pass orders regarding the disposal of these lands so as to provide for the requirements of all classes, including those who apply under the rules for large landed estates and *bona fide* local agriculturists who cannot afford to compete in public auction. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that out of the sub-divided lands about 3,000 acres be set apart for being disposed of in accordance with the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner, which is as follows:—

1. To grant 4 to 8 acres per family according to its *bona fide* needs at an upset price of Rs. 4 and 3 per acre according as the land was sub-divided at the cost of Government or that of raiyats and on payment of malki, if any, in addition, ¼ of the upset price with local cess to be paid up immediately on allotment and the balance in two months;
2. to dispose of the land by auction, when there are more applicants than one for the same piece of land, the competition being confined to the applicants;
3. to grant lands to applicants residing in the village in preference to outsiders, among whom the nearer should be preferred to the more remote; and
4. to make the grant subject to the conditions that grantees should bring the entire area under cultivation within five years and should not alienate any portion of the land within that period on pain of summary resumption of the grant by Government.

3. Out of the remaining area Government direct that 2,000 acres (in one or more blocks as may be practicable) be set apart for the creation of Military Settlements and that another 2,000 be reserved for the formation of large-landed estates in compact plots of 150 or 200 acres, the rest being disposed of by public auction under the rules.

4. All the lands likely to be commanded by the Maralwadi Reservoir, should be sold in public auction without exception subject to the payment of acreage contribution that may be fixed hereafter.

No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, DATED 19TH JULY 1916.

5. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit for approval of Government statements of allocation of the lands under the three classes referred to in paras 3 and 4 above, showing the survey numbers and their area, village by village.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, dated 19th July 1916.

ACCOMPANIMENT

Letter No. 6802, dated 1st December 1915, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department

1 R C 1107, dated 15th June 1915 (with enclosure)
2. 85, dated 6th August 1915

With reference to your letter No R. 9922—L R 606-14-1, dated 10th May 1915, requesting the submission of proposals for the disposal of the lands newly sub divided in the Kankanhalli Taluk by the Special Survey Party, I have the honor to submit herewith copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, furnishing their opinions

2. The distribution of lands without a sale among persons having insufficient lands or no lands is fraught with difficulties. Village officers and petty revenue subordinates are sure to have a hand in the selection of the recipients. Rich men and influential men may set up their dependants and servants to buy up lands at a low price. Special care would therefore have to be exercised by the District Officers to avoid the intentions of Government being frustrated In regard to the price to be fixed on the lands to be given to the poor and landless, Rs 4 per acre would be a fair price on lands on which cost was incurred by Government in their sub-division and Rs 3 per acre on the lands that were sub-divided by the raiyats at their own cost The *Malki*, if any, would be over and above this The extent of land to be given thus may be from 4 to 8 acres according to the size of the man's family. In case of two persons claiming the same land it should be auctioned between them. A condition that the entire land should be brought under cultivation within five years is necessary as also one that alienation during that period would be null and void The penalty for infringing either condition would be a summary resumption Lands in a village should be given to those living in it and it is only after their requirements are satisfied that they should be allotted to outsiders among whom people of an adjacent village should be preferred In the matter of selecting the persons to be benefited by the concession the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey have made certain suggestions which may be adopted. One-fourth of the price with local cess should be paid immediately on allotment and the balance in two months from then. Longer periods and instalments would lead to considerable confusion After the preliminaries of the selection of recipients and before proceeding to make allotments the Sub Division Officer and the Amildar should meet on an appointed day and dispose of the applications on their individual merits after satisfying themselves by an examination of the patel and the shanbhog and two or more respectable residents of the village and after a reference to the Khata and Khirdi and other available sources that the applicants deserve the concession.

3. As regards the lands required for the formation of large landed estates, the Deputy Commissioner says that he has received some applications and that they are under enquiry. This question may be considered after the applications for small extents are disposed of.

4. From 500 to 1,000 acres in Sivahalli, Haralagalu, Kunnur, Gattigunda and Kolagondanahalli referred to in para (6) of the Deputy Commissioner's letter may be reserved for the military men If these portions are reserved the poor and landless section of the public in the locality may have to go without any. I would therefore suggest that the military men as a special case, be allowed to apply for lands in whatever village they like and accorded the same privileges as the others.

5. In the case of lands that would be commanded by the Maralvadi Reservoir I would propose that they be all sold by public auction without exception. Any method of distributing them without a public sale is sure to give occasion for fraud and complaints The purchasers in the public sale would be required to agree to pay the acreage contribution that would be fixed later on

6. From the last para of the Superintendent of Survey's letter it will be seen that a total extent of 17,457 acres has been sub-divided into 3,261 survey numbers and that the total cost incurred therefor is Rs. 19,920-4-1 (including establishment charges). On such of these lands as come in for allotment to the poor and landless, I have said that a price of Rs 4 per acre may be fixed plus the value of the *Malki*. It is not possible to give now any figures except very remotely appropriate which will be of no use of the realization from the disposal of the lands. When the requirements of the poor and landless have been met we would know the realization from the lands given to them and would also be in a position to know approximately what remains for large landed estates.

7. In order that the lands may be disposed of before the next cultivation season a list of the lands available in each village would have to be widely published.

Deputation of Survey Officials.

No. R. 608-17—L. S. 52-15-2, DATED 12TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No R 8014 6—L S 33 15 2, dated 17th February 1916, approving of the proposal made by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, to postpone till January 1916, the deputation of the three measurers, sanctioned in Government Order No R 3630-2—L S. 48-14-3, dated 27th September 1915, for subdividing survey numbers in the Kadur District

2 Letter No 184, dated 9th June 1916, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, stating that owing to the paucity of trained hands, the measurers referred to in the order read above, cannot be spared at present, and that it is not generally desirable to depute measurers from the Survey Department for such miscellaneous work in the Revenue Department, as thereby the progress of resurvey work in the State will be retarded and suggesting that the Shekdars of the new class may be required to carry out the sub-division of lands in the maidan districts, and that trained men of the Madras Survey Department not in service, may be temporarily employed for attending to similar work in the coffee districts

Order No. R. 608-17—L. S. 52-15-2, dated 12th July 1916.

Under the circumstances explained by the Survey Superintendent, Government consider it undesirable to depute the measurers for work in the Kadur District and direct that their previous orders in the matter be cancelled. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District should make arrangements for carrying out the sub-division of lands in his district by the Shekdars and the District Surveyor.

2 In future no officials of the Survey and Settlement Department should ordinarily be deputed for miscellaneous work in the Revenue Department, which should be done by trained Shekdars and District Surveyors, as directed in Government Order No. R. 8276-85—L. S. 5-09-4, dated 11th June 1910.

3. Whenever the work is very heavy and cannot be got through by the aforesaid staff, trained men available in Madras and elsewhere may be temporarily entertained with the sanction of Government and the work completed within a definite period.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Bnd.—C. R.

No. R. 217-25—AGRI. 9-15-13, DATED 5TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 17025, dated 22nd June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the State, during the quarter ending 31st March 1916, together with a copy of his review thereon.

Order No. R. 217-25—Agri. 9-15-13, dated 5th July 1916.

1. Recorded.

2. The slight increase in the total mortality during the quarter under review is said to be due to the prevalence of cattle diseases in the Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

3. It is hoped, steps were laken by the Veterinary Department regarding inocculation, etc.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.R.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Subject—

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the several districts during the quarter ending 31st March 1916.

The accompanying statement shows the losses under the several heads of cattle during the quarter under review as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total mortality was 16,012 as against 14,297 in the previous year. Eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-four animals died of sickness and 1,713 were killed by wild beasts as against 5,602 and 1,577 respectively in the previous year. Deaths by accidents diminished from 7,118 in the last year to 5,375.

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the State for the quarter ending the 31st March 1916.

Districts		Cows				Bulls and bullocks				He-buffaloes				She-buffaloes			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangalore	1914-15 ...	261	52	303	616	98	10	78	186	6	...	14	20	58	8	40	106
	1915-16 ...	296	44	181	521	176	15	76	267	32	...	17	49	28	1	43	72
Kolar	1914-15 ...	232	10	38	280	84	4	31	119	22	...	4	26	84	...	33	117
	1915-16 ...	160	8	51	219	130	4	36	170	35	1	7	43	63	...	27	90
Tumkur	1914-15 ...	349	56	504	909	264	16	249	529	54	6	88	148	100	12	131	243
	1915-16 ..	201	26	163	390	170	12	109	291	11	1	18	30	85	1	74	160
Mysore	1914-15 ...	254	24	319	597	188	19	180	387	16	3	30	49	45	3	100	148
	1915-16 ...	248	63	277	588	283	28	132	443	29	2	13	44	42	3	54	99
Hassan	1914-15 ...	197	69	362	628	153	27	303	483	17	4	31	52	77	5	83	165
	1915-16 ...	325	99	325	739	251	20	239	510	47	3	59	109	153	5	88	246
Shimoga	1914-15 ...	196	281	414	891	220	196	452	868	59	42	137	238	242	69	307	618
	1915-16 ...	711	343	330	1,384	551	202	341	1,094	122	29	80	231	480	73	235	788
Kadur	1914-15 ...	162	189	248	599	166	165	252	583	28	10	27	65	86	42	108	236
	1915-16 ...	280	185	254	719	268	150	249	667	25	5	51	81	144	35	89	268
Chitaldrug	1914-15 ...	228	22	206	456	184	22	130	336	42	9	41	92	178	19	197	394
	1915-16 ...	568	30	126	724	578	8	114	700	75	1	28	104	716	4	79	799
Total ...	1914-15 ..	1,679	703	2,444	5,026	1,357	459	1,655	3,471	244	74	372	690	873	158	999	2,027
	1915-16 ...	2,789	788	1,707	5,284	2,367	439	1,346	4,142	376	42	273	691	1,711	122	689	2,522

Statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the State for the quarter ending the 31st March 1916—*concld.*

Districts		Sheep and goats				Horses				Asses				Total			
		Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total	Died of sickness	Killed by wild beasts	Died by accidents and other causes	Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Bangalore	1914-15 ...	63	39	393	495	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	8	487	110	836	1,433
	1915-16 .	83	19	337	439	...	1	...	1	7	3	7	17	622	83	661	1,366
Kolar	1914-15 ...	358	36	50	444	4	...	3	7	30	1	4	35	814	51	213	1,078
	1915-16 ..	401	39	65	505	...	...	2	2	5	8	14	27	794	60	202	1,056
Tumkur	1914-15 ...	500	54	743	1,297	1	..	7	8	3	...	5	8	1,271	144	1,727	3,142
	1915-16 ...	347	130	450	927	3	1	2	6	1	1	4	6	818	172	620	1,610
Mysore	1914-15 ...	34	8	109	151	1	...	...	1	5	5	4	14	543	62	742	1,347
	1915-16 ...	180	23	321	524	3	3	1	7	1	1	3	5	736	128	851	1,710
Hassan	1914-15 ...	9	6	35	50	1	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	454	111	815	1,380
	1915-16 ...	88	16	24	127	3	1	1	5	1	1	...	2	868	184	736	1,788
Shimoga	1914-15 ..	11	1	1	13	...	3	3	6	1	..	..	1	729	593	1,314	2,636
	1915 16 ..	2	...	6	8	1	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	1,867	647	992	3,506
Kadur	1914-15 ...	2	3	6	11	4	2	1	7	..	..	...	.	448	411	622	1,481
	1915-16 ...	...	6	...	6	...	..	1	1	...	1	.	1	717	382	644	1,743(a)
Chitaldrug	1914-15 ..	223	17	255	495	..	7	7	14	1	..	13	14	850	96	849	1,801
	1915-16 ...	555	68	122	745	5	1	..	6	5	..	..	5	2,502	112	469	3,083(b)
Total ..	1914-15 ..	1,200	164	1,592	2,956	11	12	24	47	41	7	32	80	5,602	1,577	7,118	14,297
	1915-16 ..	1,656	300	1,325	3,281	15	7	7	29	20	15	28	63	8,924	1,713	5,375	16,012

(a) The increase in the number of "Deaths by sickness" was due to prevalence of Dod Roga in some of the taluks and the sub-taluk.
(b) The increase in mortality was due to prevalence of Rinderpest in the taluks of Davangere, Holalkere, Jagalur, Molakalmuru, Hosdurga and Chitaldrug

No. R. 205-13—Agri. 66-15-6, dated 5th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No 17031, dated 22nd June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the final forecast of the sugar-cane crop in the State for 1915-16, together with a copy of his review thereon.

(Printed as accompaniments)

Order No. R. 205-13—Agri. 66-15-6, dated 5th July 1916.

Recorded.

2. The Revenue Commissioner's attention is invited to Government Order No. R. 6828-36—Agri. 98-13-14, dated 27th February 1914, and he is requested to take steps for the punctual submission of the future forecasts before the due date.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 17026-33.

Accompaniment.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Subject—

Statements showing the final forecast of sugar-cane in the several districts of the State for the year 1915-16.

The total area under sugar-cane was 32,765 acres as against 33,746 in the previous year. The area diminished in the Kolar and Hassan Districts by about 9 and 23 per cent respectively.

The total yield diminished by about 8 per cent being 32,31,908 maunds as against 35,20,918 maunds in the previous year. This was due to a decrease in the yield in the Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement showing the final forecast of sugar-cane in all the districts of the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

Name of district	Acreage							Outturn in maunds								
			Normal, *i.e.*, average of preceding		Percentage by which Col. 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—)						Normal, *i.e.*, average of preceding		Percentage by which col. 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—)			
						Column 4									Column 10	
	Of current year's crop	Of previous year's crop	Five years	Ten years	Column 3	Five years	Ten years	Estimated yield of the current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rates	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3	Five years	Ten years	Column 8	Column 9	Five years	Ten years
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13	
								Rs.								
Bangalore	4,067	4,060	4,995	4,696	+ ·41	—18·5	+12·2	3,91,293	4,73,624	3,60,239	3,61,623	3,96,035	—17·3	+ 8·6	—54·5	— 1·2
Kolar	6,931	7,603	8,780	11,810	— 8·8	—21·0	—41·3	10,21,480	10,33,681	10,96,634	11,62,032	10,99,755	— 1·1	— 6·8	—12·0	— 7·1
Tumkur	1,939	1,864	2,756	2,637	+ 4·0	—29·6	—26·5	2,10,094	3,22,680	1,69,171	2,15,038	2,36,017	—34·6	+ 24·1	— 2·3	—10·9
Mysore	4,592	4,399	4,340	3,900	+ 4·5	+ 5·8	+17·7	6,02,653	5,71,187	3,58,960	4,50,053	4,68,907	+ 1·9	+ 67·8	+33·9	+28·5
Hassan	4,697	6,102	6,735	6,954	—23·0	—30·2	—32·4	5,61,199	6,46,100	5,66,072	8,36,627	8,95,262	—18·1	— ·8	—37·9	—37·3
Shimoga	7,742	7,452	4,824	6,933	+ 3·8	+60·4	+11·6	3,18,625	2,39,477	5,47,165	2,54,362	2,40,957	+22·7	— 41·7	+25·2	+32·2
Kadur	1,830	1,778	1,570	1,544	+ 2·9	+16·5	+18·5	1,00,527	1,65,750	93,296	91,987	89,348	—39·3	+ 7·7	+ 9·2	+12·5
Chitaldrug	967	504	2,296	1,954	+91·8	—57·9	—50·5	26,092	45,419	11,664	39,818	34,880	—42·5	+123·6	—34·4	—25·1
Total ...	32,765	33,746	36,296	40,368	— 2·9	— 9·7	—18·8	32,91,908	35,20,918	32,03,201	39,11,560	34 61 181	— 8·2	+ 8	—17·3	— 6·6

No. R. 303-12—AGRI. 62-15-3, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The Report on Rainfall Registration in Mysore during the year 1915, received with letter No. 560, dated 22nd April 1916, from the Meteorological Reporter to Government.

Order No. R. 303-12—Agri. 62-15-3, dated 7th July 1916.

Recorded.

2. The average rainfall during the year under review was 39·65 inches as against 36·31 inches during 1914 and 37·52 inches, the average of the previous 45 years (1870 to 1914). The slight increase in the average of the year was to some extent counter-acted by the unequal seasonal distribution of the rainfall.

3. The number of Rain-gauge stations in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 225. Out of these 203 or 90 per cent were inspected during the year. Government regret that the systematic inspection of rain-gauge stations still leaves much room for improvement, particularly in the Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Meteorological Reporter to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 344-52—Agri. 32-15-8, dated 7th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. R. 1538-85—Agri. 81-14-3, dated 3rd August 1915, directing the holding of the Fourth Quinquennial Census of the Agricultural Stock in the State, during January 1916.

2. Letter No. 16246, dated 7th June 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting for the information of Government his *review on the result of the census taken in accordance with the Government Order read above.

* (Printed as an accompaniment with the statement.)

Order No. R. 344-52— Agri. 32-15-8, dated 7th July 1916.

Recorded.

2. As proposed by the Revenue Commissioner, the figures of this census will be adopted in compiling Table A 4 of the Tables of Agricultural Statistics for the next five years from 1915-16.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 344-52 - Agri 82 15-8, dated 7th July 1916.

No 16238-45

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Subject

Statements showing the results of the census of Agricultural stock held in January 1916, received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts

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In Government Order No R 1538-85—Agri 81-14-3, dated 3rd August 1915, Government were pleased to issue instructions in the matter of holding the Fourth Quinquennial Cattle Census during January 1916 The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested in this office No. 2434-41, dated 14th August 1915, to note the instructions and to submit together with the talukwar abstracts of the districts reviews on the results of the Census. The following communications were accordingly received from the districts:—

Letter No	R. C. 1135, dated 12th May 1916, from	the Deputy Commissioner,	Bangalore
	510 dated 16th February 1916	do	Kolar
	711—R. C, dated 24th April 1916	do	Tumkur
	1150 dated 15th May 1916	do	Mysore
	589—R. , dated 23rd February 1916	do	Hassan
	745 dated 16th March 1916	do	Shimoga
	627 dated 3rd May 1916	do	Kadur
	547 dated 10th March 1916	do	Chitaldrug

The annexed statement shows the figure of the Agricultural stock ascertained by the Census of 1916, as compared with those of the previous Census of 1911

There has been a decrease of 12 1 per cent in the number of mules and donkeys and of 7 9 per cent in the number of horses and ponies There was a very slight decrease (of nearly 2 per cent) in the number of bulls and bullocks in Bangalore and Mysore, of cows in Mysore and Shimoga and of young stock in Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. Goats diminished in the Shimoga District and sheep in the Kadur District

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District explains the decrease in the number of horses and ponies as due to the increased cost of maintaining these animals owing to high prices of *Kulthi*, the introduction of Railway and the wider use of cycles and motor cars and to the complete decadence of trade in horses.

Taking the State, as a whole there has been an increase in all items of Agricultural Stock except horses and ponies and mules and donkeys.

Increase is noticeable in bull-buffaloes and sheep being 20·2 and 12·5 per cent respectively. Increase in bulls and bullocks, ploughs and carts is 51,368, 44,811 and 15,466 or 3·1, 5·4 and 6·5 per cent respectively.

Statement showing the figures of the latest Quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock in the State held in January 1915, as compared with the figures of the previous Census of 1910.

Number	District		Bulls and bullocks			Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock (*i.e.*, calves)	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs			Carts
			Breeding bulls	Other bulls and bullocks	Total		Bull	Cow							Old pattern	Improved Pattern	Total	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Bangalore ...	1910-11 ..	...	.....	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	1,810	1,4546	3	...	...	108,474	96,170
		1915-16 ...	7,008	177,100	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,456	12,481	4	109,988	1,079	111,067	86,019
2	Kolar ..	1910-11 ...	...	.....	187,251	184,579	11,893	58,920	125 003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	.....	...	92,875	31,674
		1915-16 ...	2,647	197,715	200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,066	601,961	292,175	2,472	11.732	1	97,714	201	97,915	31,995
3	Tumkur ...	1910-11 ...	...	.....	209.609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	..	....	...	106,366	23,865
		1915-16 ..	2,486	218 922	221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	151,280	708,978	343,960	2.594	8,153		115,675	282	115,957	28,114
4	Mysore ..	1910-11 ...	...	. ...	345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	235,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	...	...	201,254	62,425
		1915-16 ..	5,995	333,120	339.115	399,761	10,581	76,449	231,792	715,966	429,041	3 233	8 610	60	209,871	322	209,193	63,537
5	Hassan ...	1910-11 ..	..	.....	214,097	212,835	8,279	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2 942	2,746	.	..	..	1.020,687	14,487
		1915-16 ...	3,506	218,510	222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,246	.	110,227	215	110,442	16,466
6	Shimoga .	1910-11 ...	...	. ....	192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86 795	..	86,795	33,302
		1915-16 ..	2,852	193,156	196,008	135,241	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1.273	890		87,100	197	87,297	34,888
7	Kadur ..	1910-11 ...	...	.....	126,912	97,125	9.675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,196	1,125	2,017		...	...	55.349	12,086
		1915-16 ..	2,880	133,917	136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,991	2	59,830	265	60.095	14,380
8	Chitaldrug ...	1910-11 ..	..	..	168,282	98,422	9,296	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875		. .	...	74,251	23,928
		1915-16 .	2,062	161,363	183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,237	679	91,916	28,005
	Total ...	1910-11 ..	...	..	1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,732,086	20,647	59,078	53	. .	..	829,071	237,937
		1915-16 .	29,436	1,653,803	1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,237,294	3,081,147	1,835,188	19,007	51,899	69	870,642	3,240	873,882	253,403
	Difference		...	.....	+51,368	+29,410	+18,165	+11,512	—1,074	+342,948	+103,452	—1,640	—7,179	+16	.....	...	+44,811	+15,466
	Percentage of difference.		...	.....	+3·1	+1·8	+20·2	+2·4	—·08	+12·5	+5·9	—7·9	—12·1	+30 1	.....	...	+5·4	+6·5

No. R. 535-46—Agri. 28-15-4, dated 11th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. R 1575-82—Agri. 22-04-2, dated 22nd August 1904, communicating for adoption certain instructions from the Government of India in the preparation of Table C of the Agricultural Statistics.

2. Letter No. 4130, dated the 13th June 1916, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, forwarding for information copy of circular letter No. 407-140-3, dated the 15th May 1916, and its enclosures from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, revising the foot-note to column 5 of Form C of the Agricultural Statistics, showing the incidence of land revenue assessment on area and population.

* Revised foot note.

" Where land revenue includes the Zamindar's share, the net demand should be entered and the return should show the payments due by the Zamindars to Government, not those due by raiyats to the Zamindars. The actual realisable demand on account of the year, whether wholly realised during the year or not, should be entered excluding arrears for the past years. Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., should be excluded in the case of those provinces where all remissions are granted within the year to which the return relates, but in provinces where remissions are not granted or are only partially granted, within the year, no deduction should be made on account of remissions, and a foot-note should be entered in the return giving the average percentage of remissions out of the demand during the quinquennium thus—' on the average of the last five years about.....per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.,' Land Revenue in this column includes all the heads classed under " Land Revenue " in the Civil Account Code, Volume II, Appendix P."

Order No. R. 535-46—Agri. 28-15-4, dated 11th July 1916.

Communicated to the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Agricultural Statistics, the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, with the direction that the revised foot-note be adopted in the compilation of the future returns of the Agricultural Statistics.

L. KRISHNARAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Paragraph 7 of Government Order No. 5334-195, dated the 15th December 1885, creating a separate Department for the compilation of agricultural and other statistics

2 Government Order No. 3062-80—121, dated the 17th July 1886, and Government Order No 3437-80—R. 1100, dated the 6th October 1897, issuing instructions for the compilation of statistics.

3. Government Order No. 6150-57—R. 2096, dated the 9th January 1897, laying down instructions regarding Pahani inspection.

4. Government Order No 6152-9 —R 2010, dated the 10th January 1898, prescribing a form for the half yearly return of wages.

5 Government Order No. 6381-8—R. F 62-97, dated the 11th March 1899, issuing instructions regarding the preparation of the revised annual Ahawal return.

6 Government Order No. R. 3543-51—Agri 43-05-4, dated the 16th September 1905, issuing instructions for the preparation of cotton forecasts

7. Government Order No. R. 14737-76—L R. 675-05-1, dated 14th May 1906, directing the Revenue Commissioner to be *ex-officio* Director of Agriculture and other statistics and giving him three clerks for statistical work

8 Government Order No R. 5042-80—L. R 199-06-2, dated 15th November 1906, transferring certain returns from the General and Revenue Secretariat to the Revenue Commissioner's Office

9 Government Order No R. 4115-24—R. M 712-04-21, dated 25th October 1906, issuing instructions for the preparation of statements of prices

10 Government Order No. R. 9740-1—Agri. 93-06-15, dated the 4th May 1907, issuing instructions for the preparation of wheat forecasts.

11 Government Order No. R. 4343-51—Agri. 12-07-6, dated the 15th January 1908, passing orders in the matter of the preparation of forecasts of crops in Mysore

12. Government Order No. R. 6258-66—Agri 159-06-9, dated the 26th March 1908, prescribing a form for the monthly Season Report.

13. Government Order No R 3198-238—Agri 46-09-6, dated the 23rd October 1909, prescribing revised forms of the annual returns of manufactures and industries in the State.

14. Government Order No. R. 223-34—Agri. 94-13-7, dated the 8th July 1914, passing orders in the matter of the transfer of the work of conducting crop cutting experiments, etc., from the Revenue to the Agricultural Department

15. Government Order No 3502 26—A & I. 193 14-1, dated 23rd March 1915, appointing a Committee of the marginally noted officers for considering the question of improving the existing system of collecting, compiling and publishing agricultural statistics in the State and suggesting suitable recommendations on the subject

1 Dr L C Coleman, M A , P H D
2 Mr K R. Srinivasiengar, M A
3 Mr P G D'Souza, B A , B L.
4 Mr K Subba Rao, B.A
5 Mr N Madhava Rao, B.A , B L

16 Letter without number and date from the President of the Committee submitting their report (Printed as an appendix.)

17 Letter No. 1881, dated the 4th February 1916, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, forwarding for orders copy of letter No. 2931 dated 24th January 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, stating that the Committee, are of opinion that the season and crop reports and all other reports and returns connected with agriculture including forecasts may be transferred to the Agricultural Department with an additional establishment for coping with the work

Order No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

Government are pleased to approve of the recommendations of the Special Committee except in one important respect and to lay down the following instructions:—

(*a*) In Table A (2) of the Agricultural Statistics the culturable waste other than fallow given in column 4 should be sub-divided into wet, dry and garden so as to give an idea of the different classes of land available for cultivation. Columns 1 to 7 should appear as in Appendix I to the report of the Special Committee.

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

(*b*) In the forms proposed for recording the progress of irrigation, columns should be provided for showing the number of, and the area irrigated by, private tanks aided and unaided.

(*c*) In table A (3), the following crops should be shown in separate columns in addition to the existing ones.

Cowpea, togari, caster, coriander, chillies, pepper, betel leaves, mangoes, onions, potatoes, groundnut, cocoanut, orchards and garden produce, horse gram and mulberry.

For Table (D) substitute the two statements as shown in Appendix II to the Committee's report.

(*d*) In order to enhance the utility of Table E, transfers of land due to Court sales and Revenue sales should be separately indicated. Statistics as regards the former should be furnished by the Civil Courts every year in time.

Mortgage transactions should also be shown separately in the statement.

(*e*) The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is drawn to paragraph 8 of the Committee's report in regard to the standards of outturn adopted in Part II of the Season and Crop Report and they are requested to scrutinise the standards and revise them, where necessary, in order to ensure accuracy.

(*f*) The wholesale prices of food grains for the whole year instead of the retail prices should be quoted in Part III of the Season and Crop Report.

(*g*) The statistics of export and import relating to the chief kinds of agricultural produce should be obtained and incorporated in Part III.

(*h*) The Season and Crop Report should be approximated as far as possible to the form in use in British India and the statements should be accompanied by a brief and lucid letter press. It should be published not later than the end of December following the year to which it relates.

(*i*) The Season and Crop Report will be reviewed by Government in the Revenue Department every year to ensure greater care and punctuality in its preparation and to enhance its value.

2. Government do not consider it desirable to transfer the collection and publication of agricultural statistics to the Director of Agriculture as recommended by the Committee. As the agricultural statistics are at present collected by the Revenue Department, the compilation and issue of agricultural statistics should remain with the revenue department. The statistics however may have the benefit of the scientific investigation of the Agricultural Department and the Revenue Commissioner is therefore requested to send the statistics to the Director of Agriculture simultaneously with its submission to Government. The Director of Agriculture will submit to Government his remarks on them within one month.

4. This order is not intended to supersede the orders already passed in connection with the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department defining the work to be done in the matter of collection of agricultural statistics. The Department should continue to furnish detailed statistics regarding special crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, oil seeds, etc.

5. The appreciation of Government will be conveyed to the Members of the Committee for the practical manner in which they have dealt with the subject.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Members of the Committee.

Bxd.—C. R.

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

Re AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

From

Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D.
K. R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.
P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.
K. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A.
N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 3502—3526, dated 23rd March 1915, appointing us a Committee for considering and furnishing our views on certain questions connected with agricultural statistics, we have the honor to submit the following report :—

2. The forms in which the principal statistics of agriculture are at present compiled and published are described in the prefatory memorandum (Appendix III) to the Season and Crop Report and are also dealt with in some detail in a note (Appendix IV) written by Mr. N. Madhava Rao, one of the members of our Committee, a copy of which we herewith enclose.

The forms in use have been evolved as the result of long experience and are generally speaking suitable to the conditions of this country, and we do not feel justified in proposing any far-reaching changes in them. Our recommendations have reference mostly to matters of detail.

3. Some recommendations of this nature are offered in the enclosed note of Mr. Madhava Rao and while generally approving of them, we shall indicate below the particulars in which they require to be modified or supplemented.

4. In Table A (2) of the agricultural statistics we propose that the culturable waste other than fallow given in column 4 should be sub-divided into wet, dry and garden so as to give an idea of the different classes of land available for cultivation. With this object and in order to make the statement clearer and more complete, we would propose that columns 1 to 7 should appear as in Appendix I.

In the forms proposed for recording the progress of irrigation we consider that columns should be provided for showing the number of and the area irrigated by private tanks, aided and unaided.

5. The failure to record the area under certain important crops in Table A (3) has been pointed out in the accompanying note but to the omissions there pointed out, we would add the following :— Cowpea, *togari*, caster, coriandar, chillis, pepper, betel leaves, mangoes, onions, potatoes. We would omit barley, linseed, mustard, rape, jute, dyes, opium, etc., chinchona and Indian hemp. To prevent confusion we would also show Bengal gram and horse gram separately.

6. While we agree that Table D in its present form serves no good purpose, we are of opinion that the information intended to be recorded in it may be more usefully arranged so as to throw light on certain important aspects of landholding. We propose that two statements should be given in place of the existing one, showing the number of landholders classified (1) according to the size of their holdings and (2) according to the amount of land revenue paid by them. Forms proposed for this purpose are given in Appendix II.

7. *Table (E) Transfers of land.*—In order to enhance the utility of this statement, the Committee consider it necessary to show separately transfers of land due to Court sales and to Revenue sales. Statistics as regards the former should be furnished by the Civil Courts.

Mortgages afford a better indication than any other kind of land transfer of the pecuniary circumstances of agriculturists and the Committee would therefore recommend that mortgage transactions should also be separately shown in the statement.

8. The standards of outturn adopted in Part II of the Season and Crop Report are of questionable correctness, and we are of opinion that if the statistics given should have even the semblance of accuracy, the standards should be closely tested and revised where necessary. District Officers could do much in this direction and we think that their attention should be drawn to this subject. They may be asked to compare their rates with those of neighbouring areas and with the results of crop experiments made from time to time explaining market divergencies, if any. The enquiries made by the Department of Agriculture with regard to the yield of various crops should also prove useful in correcting the errors spoken of.

9. The Committee considered at length the question of adopting better methods of crop-reporting than the one now followed under which the estimated yield is quoted with reference to an imaginary normal. Though this is far from being ideal, the Committee decided not to recommend any change lest confusion should be introduced.

No. R. 246-63—Agri 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1918.

10. Regarding Part III of the Season and Crop Report, the Committee are doubtful of the utility and appropriateness of giving the retail prices of articles in a report dealing with crop and seasonal conditions. The proper thing to do is to give the harvest prices of the principal agricultural products, but as this will involve much trouble in selection (the periods of harvest being different for different crops and even for the same crop in different localities) we recommend that the wholesale prices of food grains should be quoted for the whole year instead of the retail prices which are now furnished

11. To give completeness to the report, we would also suggest that the statistics of export and import relating to the chief kinds of agricultural produce should be obtained and incorporated in it

12. In other respects we would recommend that the form of the Season and Crop Report should be approximated as far as possible to the form of the reports in use in British India, and that, as in those reports, the figured statements should be accompanied by an intelligible and informing comment in the letterpress

The Committee understand that a proposal to a similar effect was under the consideration of Government some time back but that it was negatived because it was thought that it would inconveniently interfere with the form of the Land Revenue Administration Report which had just then been prescribed. The Committee consider, however, that this reason should not prevent seasonal and crop conditions being dealt with in a report specially devoted to the subject Such a course, the Committee feel convinced, will not only ensure greater attention to agricultural conditions and statistics, but enhance the usefulness of the Land Revenue Administration Report itself by removing from it a mass of purposeless detail with which it is now encumbered In the event of this suggestion being adopted, it would be desirable for Government to review the Season and Crop Report so as to ensure greater care and punctuality in its preparation and add to its value.

13. As to the question of agency for collecting and publishing agricultural statistics we propose that the duty of compilation should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture This change would be logical and fitting and would bring the practice in this country more into line with what exists elsewhere under modern conditions, while it would enable the Agricultural Department to maintain a close and constant watch over the vicissitudes of agriculture

14. In order to effect this change, the statistical staff employed in the offices of the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture should be amalgamated and placed under the latter who should further be given the assistance of a trained ministerial assistant on a pay of Rs 100 or Rs 150 per mensem. The amalgamation may render a few clerical hands superfluous, in which case the savings obtained by dispensing with them may go some way in providing for the pay of the trained hand proposed to be employed But whether this will be so or not, we consider that if statistics are to be kept correctly and on sound lines, at least one official with an aptitude for figures and a knowledge of statistical methods is necessary in the Central Office There would, we conceive, be little difficulty in securing a man of the kind contemplated An intelligent official who has studied mathematics may be chosen and got trained in the offices of the Director of Statistics and Director of Commercial Intelligence with the Government of India

15. In the Districts the Deputy Commissioners may use the District Economic Superintendents, to assist them in the compilation of statistical returns The clerks employed in the taluks and district offices for compiling statistics may meet in an annual conference in order to exchange ideas with one another and with the District Economic Superintendents The Technical Assistant of the Director of Agriculture may be usefully present at the Conference and help the deliberations By these means the Committee hope that in course of time a fairly competent set of men will be secured for compiling statistics

16. The Committee do not see much scope for utilising voluntary agency in the collection of statistics but consider that some verification of the statistics furnished by the village officers may be obtained by asking a few public spirited gentlemen in each district to co-operate with the Revenue Officers by giving them accurate statistics of produce in their own fields.

17. Regarding the preparation of consolidated statistical abstract which is one of the points of reference, the Committee doubt the need for publishing such an abstract every year. Once in five years or so a special officer may be appointed (as has been done recently) for this purpose and if the several departments have maintained their statistics properly, the preparation of an abstract though at comparatively long intervals, would, we conceive, offer little difficulty.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Leslie C. Coleman.
K. R. Srinivasiengar.
Pet. Geo. D'Souza.
K. Subba Rao.
N. Madhava Rao.
Members of the Committee.

APPENDIX 1

(1) Revised form of statement proposed in lieu of columns 1 to 7 of Statement A (2) of the Season and Crop Report.

District or taluk as the case may be	Total area by professional survey column 4 of Statement A (1)	Deduct		Net area available for cultivation	Deduct culturable waste (not in occupancy)			Net culturable area under occupancy	Current fallow	Net area cropped during the year
		Forest	Other lands not available for cultivation							
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9
					Dry	Wet	Garden			

APPENDIX II.

(*a*) Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land.

Name of district or taluk and years to which the statistics relate	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent	Holdings exceeding 1 acre but not exceeding 5 acres	Holdings exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres	Holdings exceeding 10 but not exceeding 50	Holdings exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100	Above 100 and not exceeding 500	Above 500 acres
	No. Total extent	No. Total extent	No. Total extent	No. Total extent	No. Total extent	No. Total extent	No. Total extent

(*b*) Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of Revenue paid.

Name of district or taluk and years to which the statistics relate	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under	Holders paying Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25	Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100	Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500	Holders paying above Rs. 500
	No. Amount paid	No. Amount paid	No. Amount paid	No. Amount paid	No. Amount paid

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

APPENDIX III.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL RETURNS A TO E AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPILING THEM.

1. The revenue year commences on 1st July and ends on 30th June. The returns are due in this office on or before the 15th August following.

2. *Table A.*—Table A consists of four sections, *viz.*, A.-1, A.-2, A.-3 and A.-4, and contains figures for districts (pages 7-15) as well as for taluks (pages 28-102).

3. *Table A-1.*—Column 2 shows the gross area as ascertained by the Survey and Settlement Department, and is subject to correction according as errors are discovered in resurvey of tracts.

(*a*) Column 3 shows the areas of alienated tracts (such as Jahgir, Jodi, Sarvamanyam and Kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other sections of the table are not at present forthcoming in whole or in part. When such statistics become available, the area in this column will be reduced and that in column 4 will correspondingly be increased.

(*b*) Column 4 gives the remainder which is dealt with in Tables A-2 and A-3.

4. *Table A-2.*—Column 2 "Forest" means any land classified or administrated as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped. Details of these should be invariably noted at foot of the return.

(*a*) Column 3 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (gomal lands and kavals of sorts), public topes and Government plantations, and also all lands covered by buildings, roads, water, etc., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. When with due sanction, any of these areas are made available for cultivation, they should be transferred from this column to column 5 or 6. The extent of "Pot Kharab" forming part of survey numbers should be included under this column, the same being excluded from columns 4, 5 and 6.

(*b*) Column 4 shows the area of assessed unoccupied land.

(*c*) Columns 5 and 6 show the areas of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Kabulibanjar") and cultivated respectively as found in the abstract at foot of the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3). Minor Inams in Government villages are included herein. In Mysore there is no system of fallows properly so called. Column 5 will therefore show land in occupation kept uncultivated from whatever cause.

(*d*) The total of these five columns will, of course, equal to figures shown in column 4 of Table A-1.

(*e*) Columns 8 to 12 show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.

(*f*) Columns 14 to 17 should contain the actual area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

5. *Table A-3.*—This is based entirely on the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3) and shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in column 42. The area dealt with is that shown in column 6 of Table A-2. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate is made by the shanbhog on his own judgment. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. The failure of the crop should affect not its area but its outturn. Where fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops, the area sown by the first sowing should be omitted. The crops to be selected for inclusion in certain heads of this table are as follows:—

Column 9.—*Gram* (pulse) should include horse gram, Bengal gram, green and black gram.

Column 10.—*Other food grains including pulses.*—Samé, haraka, navane, avare or ballar, tuwar or togari, tadagani or alasandi, etc.

Column 15.—*Others (oil-seeds).*—Castor, oil-seeds, inferior sesamum (hutchellu), groundnut or nelakadalekayi, honge, ippe, etc.

Column 17.—*Condiments and spices.*—Pepper, cardamom, chillies, cummin seeds, coriander seeds, ginger, mustards, turmeric, onions, garlic, menthya, etc.

Column 23.—*Others (fibres.)*—Pundi, sanabu, etc.

Column 27.—*Others (dyes).*—Rangumale, etc.

Column 29.—*Coffee* should be both malnad and maidan. The area covered by both mature and immature plants should be entered.

Column 36.—*Fodder crops.*— Kaki jola, etc.

Column 37.— *Orchards and garden produce.*—Mango, apples, figs, plantains, oranges, pomegranates, etc. The area of cocoanut, areca and betel leaf gardens should also be included.

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Column 38.—*Miscellaneous food crops.*—Vegetable gardens, potatoes, etc

Column 39.—*Miscellaneous non-food crops* —Mulberry, etc.

6. *Table A-4.*—This table deals with agricultural stock and should include live-stock in Municipalities. Oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "young stock" in this return.

Until 1898-99, statistics of live-stock were collected every year by the shanbhog and patel of each village by enquiry and inspection, as a part of the year's jamabandi routine. Government directed, in their Order No. 7601—615, dated 24th April 1899, a quinquennial census to be taken and repetitions of the figures of such census as statistics for the ensuing four years.

7. *Table B.*—This is a statement showing the average for the year of the prices current of certain articles. It is printed in this collection, as Part III.

8. *Table C.*—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue, or in other words, the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table (for the Mysore State) relates is entirely raiyatwari.

(*a*) Column 3 (*a*) represents the area of alienated villages, plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in Sirkar villages (4 of Table A-2). The area of minor inams is not, however, included in this column, as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

(*b*) Column 3 (*b*) represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and should therefore exhibit the total of the areas shown in columns 2 and 3 of Table A-2

(*c*) Column 4 (*a*) exhibits the area of occupied lands (Sirkar and minor Inam) in Government villages and should therefore equal the sum total of the figures in column 5 and column 6 of Table A-2 (current fallows and net area cropped during the year).

(*d*) Column 4 (*b*) exhibits the area actually cultivated. The figure under column 6 of Table A-2 will therefore be repeated here.

(*e*) Column 5 should exhibit the total realizable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue of the whole district for the year after excluding arrears for past years. The figure to be entered here will therefore be that which represents the fixed demand under these heads *plus* Miscellaneous Land Revenue and *minus* remissions under defined rules, and *minus* also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings No. R. 212, dated 30th July 1894.

(*f*) Columns 6 and 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census will be entered in column 6 subject to such alterations as are necessitated by any change in the constitution of the districts, and the figures in column 11 are subject to such alterations as may be necessiated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villages or other causes

(*g*) Column 7 is arrived at by column 5 being divided by column 6.

(*h*) Column 8 does not include Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Land Revenue on alienated villages which are included in column 5.

(*i*) Column 9 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*a*).

Column 10 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*b*).

Column 12 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 11.

9. *Table D.*—The form prescribed by the Government of India is intended to show the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. For Mysore (where the prevailing tenure is raiyatwari and the accounts are kept villagewar), the first four classes and classes VII and VIII will be left blank, all raiyatwari holdings will be included in class V, the heading thereof being altered from "peasant proprietors paying separately" to "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwar tenure)" and all inams (Jahgirs, whole Inam and Kayamgutta villages and minor Inams in Sirkar villages) will be entered in class VI, Lease-holders of gold mines will be shown under class IX "others."

(*a*) *Number of estates.*—This represents practically the number of separate pattas issued or khates recorded in the Land Revenue Register. Two or more estates belonging to the same proprietor, if they are separately recorded in the Revenue Ledgers and form the subjects of separate pattas, will be separately reckoned for this return.

(*b*) *Number of villages.*—This shows the total number of villages (primary, of course) populated and unpopulated, *i.e.*, the areas constituted as villages by the Survey and Settlement Department.

(*c*) *Number of holders.* –One proprietor may be reckoned twice or oftener as the owner of two or more estates separately recorded according to the number of pattas held by him.

(*d*) *Item 5½, gross assessment.*—Between items 5 and 6 of the Government of India form, an item numbered 5½ should be opened to show "gross assessment." This, in the case of raiyatwari lands, will be the survey assessment and water-tax, and in the case of alienated lands, it will be combined quit-rent and water-rate (if any) payable to Government in both cases without deducting remissions and other deductions, if any.

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10. *Table E.*—This table is intended to show the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritance are not to be taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers such as leases, mortgages, etc. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale for gift) should be included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." These voluntary transfers will be entered in columns 4 and 5 and columns 8 and 9 (private contract or gift). On the other hands, under heading "By order of Court," columns 2 and 3 and columns 6 and 7 are included:—

(1) Changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors, and

(2) (*a*) All cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties.

(*b*) Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government or bought by Government will be excluded from this table.

The particulars contained in columns 2 to 21 should be entered for each district opposite to details under column I "Class of tenure," *viz.*, (*a*) Revenue-paying and (*b*) wholly or partially revenue-free.

The information contained in Table E will be entirely based upon that *furnished for each village* in Village Account Form No. 6 (Statement of Increase and Decrease) and its enclosure.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTE BY Mr. N. MADHAVA RAO, B.A., B.L.

Agricultural and Trade Statistics.

It has been said that in framing any statistical return the object should be either,

(*a*) to furnish ground for administrative action,

(*b*) to give to the public news or information of immediate value of interest, or

(*c*) to be available as permanent statistical information.

Applying this classification to our periodical returns of agriculture and cognate subjects, the purposes served by these returns may be stated as follows —

(*a*) To keep the Government informed of the varying conditions of the season in order to enable it to take measures when distress is apprehended,

(*b*) to give the mercantile public timely information regarding the probable supply of agricultural produce, and

(*c*) to provide information of permanent value.

Season Reports.—The weekly and monthly season reports are intended directly to serve the first of these purposes. The scope of the weekly season report is laid down in Section 14 (*c*) of the Famine Code, where it is stated that it should embody information on the following among other matters:—

(1) The amount and general character of the rainfall of the week and the tracts in which the total rainfall of the season is deficient,

(2) the progress of agricultural operations, the state of standing crops and the prospects and probable outturn of the harvests, crops of commercial value being specially noticed,

(3) any serious damage done to crop by insects, blight drought, floods, or other natural calamities,

(4) the condition of agricultural stock and the sufficiency or otherwise of pasture, fodder and water-supply, and

(5) the state of the grain market and the prices of food stuffs.

The report is published every Thursday in the Gazette and relates to the week ending with the previous Saturday.

A monthly summary of the above report is also published in the Gazette and serves the same purpose.

These reports are absolutely necessary for the administration and their form is so comprehensive as not to admit of any appreciable improvement. Their matter at least on important particulars is verified by the local officers and is therefore fairly accurate.

Crop Forecasts.—The crop forecasts which are prepared in respect of wheat, cotton, rice, ragi and sugar-cane are intended to serve the second of the three objects mentioned above, namely, of apprising the merchants of the probable effect of harvests on trade.

Three wheat forecasts are published at the Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the 20th December, 1st March and 15th May, and the figures relating to Mysore must be supplied by us well in advance of these dates. The first forecast is a rough account of the state of the crop, and no details as to area or outturn are required. The second forecast gives the estimated area and the probable outturn of the crop. The third which is published in May contains fuller and revised information on the same points.

There are four cotton forecasts, published respectively on the 15th August, 15th October, 15th December and 15th February, and the figures are supplied from this office twenty-five days in advance. The August forecast contains an estimate of the area sown with the early crop as compared with the normal estimated area at the time with remark as to the general conditions and prospects of sowings.

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The October forecast contains a corrected and completed estimate of the area of the early crop, and the sowings to date of the late crop together with a report on the condition and prospects of both crops. In the December forecast, the area and estimated outturn of all the cotton sown are given in the form prescribed with a comment in the letterpress. In the February forecast, the same form is used and the area and condition of harvest up to date are reviewed

For paddy, sugar-cane and ragi there are only two forecasts. The first gives the area under the crop while it is still standing together with its probable yield, and the second furnishes similar information after the crop is harvested.

The chief items of information in the crop forecasts, at least in the more detailed of them are (1) the area under the forecast crop and (2) its total expected yield. In order to ascertain these, the village accountants inspect the fields twice a year, once before and once after the harvest, noting down for each yield the extent under the several crops and the probable outturn of each as compared with the normal. This comparison is expressed in terms of annas. A bumper crop is thus represented by 20 annas, a fair average or normal by 16, half the normal by 8 and a poor crop by 4 annas. The inspection being concluded, an abstract is prepared showing the aggregate estimated area under each crop and its distribution under the four classes, 20 annas, 16 annas, 8 annas and 4 annas These details are worked out for the whole taluk in the Taluk Cutcherry, and the area representing the various degrees of fertility are arithmetically reduced to the equivalent area under a normal crop. Thus 100 acres of bumper or 20 anna crop are taken as equal to 125 acres under a normal one. The same number of acres of middling crop would be treated as 50 acres of normal crop. The outturn of a normal crop on an acre of land is a known quantity having been fixed for each taluk. All that is required therefore to deduce the total yield for the taluk is to multiply the number of acres obtained by the process above described by the quantity fixed as the standard acreage outturn for the crop in question. The figures of the taluks are compiled in the district offices, and those of the latter are consolidated in this (the Revenue Commissioner's) office.

Now, there are three factors in an estimate framed on these lines, the inaccuracy of any one of which might affect the correctness of the returns. These are (1) the standard outturn, (2) the fraction of the standard which a particular year's crop represents and (3) the area. As regards the last, there is the least possibility of error, for our village accountants, though they do not actually measure up the different bits of a field covered with the several crops, are able to estimate their extents with sufficient accuracy by a mere ocular survey. But then though the estimates of area may be treated as roughly correct as regards particular villages, that is not the case when larger tracks are taken into consideration No figures are obtained from Inam villages which cover 7·3 per cent of the total area of the State In a few cases, rough figures are obtained or conjectural but there is no systematic method of getting them. In the Government Order prescribing the forecasts and in a recent order on the subject issued from this office, the Deputy Commissioners have been asked to arrange for the crop figures of Inam villages being obtained, but it is not easy to see how that can be done in the absence of legal authority to enforce the preparation and submission of the required returns The subject is one of considerable importance as affecting the correctness not only of the crop forecasts but of almost every agricultural and economic return based on village registers, and will therefore be discussed more in detail further on.

The second factor giving rise to error is the fraction. The village accountants as already stated are expected to express their estimate of the inspected crop as a certain fraction of the normal. A normal crop has been defined as " that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years ; the typical crop of the local area ; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect and with which he is or should be content, while if he gets more, he has reason to rejoice and if less he has reason to complain " Now, it has been suggested that the term 'normal crop' in spite of all this profuseness of explanation, is not generally understood and that the subordinate agency experience a difficulty in comparing the prospects of the harvest with the visionary standard of a normal crop which they may never have seen, and that they would give more accurate information of the expected outturn by comparing it with the outturn of the previous year of which they and their informants must have fairly accurate recollections. Their estimates of the year's crop would thus not be given in the form of a percentage of the normal crop, but they would state how much better or worse than in the previous year, the outturn promised to be This suggestion was considered by the Government of India who ordered its adoption by any Local Government that might approve of the same. It has accordingly been adopted in the Madras Presidency by the Board of Revenue.

The difficulty, however, in understanding what is meant by a 'normal crop' seems to have been exaggerated, and experience of our shanbhogs shows that they are not incapable of grasping such a mild abstraction as is involved in that expression. The proposed method of estimating the crop is not itself ideal, for according to it, a mistake made in the estimates of one year is likely to be perpetuated in the estimates of all subsequent years. The present method of registering outturn requires therefore no change.

The real difficulty lies not in our village officers failing to understand the meaning of a normal crop, but in their failing to identify it with a 16 anna crop. This was experienced in the Madras Presidency also, where the Board of Revenue observed that " the reporting agency Karnams, Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars usually put down what may be regarded as an average crop at 12 annas or even less, rather than at 16 annas which to their minds represent something much above the average, i.e., a really good crop." It is easy to see what a large element of error is likely to be introduced by such a misapprehension, and there can be no doubt that it prevails largely in this Province. Steps will have to be taken to remove it from the minds of the village and other subordinate officers and to impress on them the real significance of a 16 anna crop.

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The third source of error in these returns is the standard outturn. This is a more or less constant quantity and any mistake in regard to it would vitiate the figures for long period. Standard outturns for the various agricultural products were originally fixed for each taluk in 1897, and subsequently revised in 1911. The quantities fixed in 1897 were characterised by the grossest error and even the revised figures are not altogether free from it. In communicating the latter to Government, the then Revenue Commissioner wrote: "I solicit the orders of Government as to whether the present rates may be adopted in lieu of those of 1897 or whether the Deputy Commissioners' attention may be drawn to the startling difference (sometimes exceeding 50 per cent) between the old and new rates with a view to further verification" After some correspondence on the subject, it was decided ultimately to adopt the new rates with all their avowed imperfections, and a hope was expressed that they would be further tested. Such a test is absolutely necessary if the figures should possess even the semblance of reliability. Local enquiries and crop cutting experiments, such as will be referred to later on, will give us sufficiently accurate results to start with. But, absolute accuracy is not to be attained except by prolonged investigation.

Three other points require to be noticed in connection with crop forecasts. The first is that as their main object is to supply information to the mercantile public and as their usefulness is enhanced by early publication, crop forecasts may be sent to the newspapers at the same time that they are transmitted to the Government of India. This is done in the British Provinces as per instructions issued by the Government of India. Secondly, the forecasts of ragi may be discontinued as it serves no purpose. The Government of India do not want it and there is no demand for it from the mercantile public. Lastly, the estimated outturn should be subjected to a rough verification in this office by comparing it with the figures of export (or import) and internal consumption. The latter cannot be correctly ascertained, and in order to make the comparison complete, it is necessary to determine further the additions to and withdrawals from stocks. But as these movements balance each other over a series of years, there will be no harm in restricting attention to external trade and internal consumption. The results will not by any means be accurate, but will furnish a rough test capable of revealing glaring errors.

Now, we may turn to the third kind of statistics mentioned at the commencement, namely, those which have no immediate value to the Government or the public but which form the permanent statistical record of the country and which will have to be referred to on many a topic of practical interest. Among statistics of this kind bearing on agriculture must be mentioned foremost the season and crop report which is published every year. The contents and arrangement of the report are explained in the memoranda prefixed to the several tables.

Part I.

Season and Crop Report.—Part I furnishes information under seven tables which are lettered A1, A2, A3, A4, C, D and E. Table A shows the area of the State in acres and the extent for which no returns exist. This vacancy in the statistical record is constituted by the Inam villages which furnish no accounts. The object of the statement is to emphasise the fact that the returning areas are not co-extensive with the State. Table A gives the classification of area under the heads forests, not available for cultivation, current fallows and net area cropped together with details of the area under irrigation. Table A3 shows the area under different crops, A4 gives details of the live-stock. Table C is intended to show the incidence of the land tax on units of land and of population. Table D gives particulars of land tenures and the sizes of holdings. Table E shows the number of transfers of land, voluntary and compulsory, that have taken place during the year.

Table A1 gives, as explained already, preliminary information and is obviously necessary to a right understanding of the remaining tables.

Table A2 is also necessary, but the information given in it regarding irrigation may with advantage be separated and included partly in A3 and partly constituted into a separate statement. The details of columns 14 to 18 *re* crops irrigated for instance may very appropriately be put at the end of Table A as is done in the report of Burma, while columns 8 to 13 showing the area irrigated by canals, tanks and wells may be expanded into a form like that given below. The defect in the present form is that it does not give any idea as to the increase or otherwise of the number of irrigation works except indirectly, that is to say, by the extent of the irrigated land. The form now suggested will remedy this. In this connection attention may be drawn to a number of very lengthy returns regarding tanks, wells, channels, etc., (28 A, B and C) which are now being received and filed in this office, but which serve no good purpose and may be abolished.

Government canals			Private canals			Government tanks			Wells			Other sources			Total	
Number			Number			Number			Number			Number				
Available	Used	Area cultivated	Available	Used	Area cultivated	Available	Used	Area	Available	Used	Area	Available	Used	Area	Irrigated area during the year	Estimated irrigable area

*(An instance of this occurred in the Kadur District where the standard outturn of cotton per acre was reported to be 8 tons—a figure, which, but for its palpable absurdity, might have led to the abandonment of the Word's richest cotton fields in dismay!)

Table A3 showing the area of crops is defective in that it does not separately record the areas under some important crops such as ground-nut which is included among other oil seeds in column 15 and cocoanut and betelnut both of which along with various other kinds of garden produce are put in column 37 Orchards and garden produce The area under horse gram is not separately recorded either but the omission causes no inconvenience because the area under the crop is given along with the total estimated produce elsewhere (Part II) in the report Another omission is mulberry

It has been said already that columns 14 to 18 of Table A2 should properly speaking come in at the end of this form

The figures in Table A4 are based on a cattle census taken every five years and are repeated without alteration throughout the quinquennium This might at first sight appear an unsatisfactory arrangement as failing to give anything like contemporary information regarding unusual cattle mortality But separate quarterly and annual returns exist for this purpose and the inconvenience in question is thereby avoided The annual return of cattle mortality may perhaps be usefully printed in the Season and Crop Report as an appendix to Table A4 The object of making the census quinquennial instead of annual is not only to spare the overworked officials undue trouble but to ensure proper attention being devoted to the census itself There is risk of its falling into a groove of routine and experiencing neglect by too great frequency

Table C showing the incidence of the land tax on area and population calls for no remark

The form of Table D which is intended to show the varieties of tenure held direct from Government seems to be quite unsuited to our requirements and fails to bring out the distinctive features of landholding in Mysore This will be evident from a perusal of the headings of the columns which are as follows

I to IV (2 to 13) Revenue payers paying more than Rs 50,000, etc.

1 Individuals under the law of primogeniture

2 Individuals and families under ordinary law

3 Village communities

V (14) Small holdings held separate and direct from Government (Rayatwari tenure)

VI Holders of wholly or partially revenue free tenure (1) in perpetuity (2) for life or heirs

VII Landowners who have redeemed the revenue

VIII Purchasers of waste lands

IX Others

None of these headings except V (column 14) and VI (1) (column 15) are of any use to us It is true that they are left blank but the mere existence of these unsuited headings is sufficient to obscure the real nature of the prevailing tenures The table has been discontinued in British India since 1901-02, and it is time we did the same here also

Table E showing the transfers of land would be exceedingly useful if the figures in it could be relied upon but the source from which they are obtained shows that they are very incomplete In the prefatory memorandum it is stated The information contained in Table E will be entirely based upon that furnished for each village in Village Account Form No 6 (Statement of Increase and Decrease) and its enclosure Now, this form records only such transfers of land as are accompanied by a change of khata and takes no note of those numerous transfers which take place without such a change In the interests of completeness of information it is necessary that the table should show all transfers of land irrespective of whether they entail a change of registry in the khata or not and for this purpose a new village form may with advantage be introduced It may be so framed as to show not only the number of transfers generally but how many of them were from agriculturists to non-agriculturists or the other way This information is given in the Revenue Administration Report, but is based on imaginary and demonstrably incorrect data If only we could get it from specially prescribed village registers of the kind recommended here, we would possess a most valuable means of ascertaining the prosperity or pauperisation as the case may be, of the landed classes As an alternate and in some respects a better method this information may be obtained from the Registration Offices of the Province, through whose books practically all land alienations have to pass It is true that instruments involving the transfer (otherwise than by gift) of land valued at Rs 100 and less are not compulsorily registrable, but since most of such instruments are as a matter of fact registered for the sake of security, the information obtainable from the Registration Offices may be regarded as practically complete Already the Registrars furnish figures regarding transfer of land for the Administration Report of their Department and it only requires to make the information more detailed and available to Revenue Officers to serve the purpose in view.

Part II

Season and Crop Report—Part II of the season and crop report contains statistics regarding the area and yield of the principal crops The manner in which these figures are obtained has already been explained in connection with crop forecasts. This return is nothing more than a compilation of the figures in the final forecasts of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane with similar information regarding horse gram and cholum for which latter no forecasts are published. The various elements of error vitiating the correctness of these returns have already been stated at length and the only other point that requires mention here is that the outturn of crops (except sugar-cane) is shown in the statement in khandies of 160 seers. The standard outturns (which are employed in determining the total yield) having been fixed in pallas of 100 seers, there will be obvious advantage in retaining that notation for expressing the total yield as well.

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Part III.

Part III of the Report contains a statement of the retail fortnightly prices of six principal articles of food, namely, rice (2 sorts), ragi, cholum, Bengal gram and salt. In corresponding publications of Madras and Burma, the place of this statement is taken by one showing only the harvest prices of food crops which is certainly more germane to a season and crop report than a statement giving the retail prices for the whole year. The present statement may be omitted and published separately in a more comprehensive form as will be pointed out later on.

Part IV.

Part IV gives the annual rainfall tables and calls for no remark.

Crop Experiments.—Another statement of importance is that of crop experiments. The expression 'Crop experiment' is rather misleading as it savours too much of the laboratory and suggests some sort of scientific treatment of crops. But it is nothing of the sort. It merely consists in the harvesting of crop in a measured portion of a field usually a fraction of an acre, in the presence or under the supervision of a Government officer with a view to ascertain the actual outturn. The field selected is always one of average quality being neither very fertile nor very poor, and the outturn ascertained will thus be the average outturn of the crop in the locality. There is another object that these experiments serve, namely, that of throwing light on the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce, which latter is arrived at by a valuation of the outturn of both principal and bye-product. The results of the experiments held all over the Province are consolidated and averages of yield are struck once every five years.

If the experiments were made with care and intelligence, they would furnish valuable information by means of which the standard rates of outturn could be checked from time to time. But in practice very little trouble is taken with them. They are entrusted to subordinates usually Shekdars, who do not realise their importance and get through them in the happy-go-lucky way of which they are so fond. The idea originally was that the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner would supervise the experiments, but neither of these officers take any part in them now. If improvement is desired, the subordinate officials should have nothing to do with crop experiments beyond rendering such incidental assistance as may be required of them. The experimenting officer should generally be the Amildar or the Assistant Commissioner. It is officers of the status of Deputy Collectors that are entrusted with the work in Bombay Presidency, while the rule in the Punjab lays down that experiments should be made "by an officer of Gazetted rank and if possible by a European." A crop experiment is a complicated affair, and if it is to be intelligently conducted, it must be undertaken by officers accustomed to a larger administrative outlook than Shekdars usually possess. The possible objection to the work being transferred to the Amildars and Assistant Commissioners is that they will not have the time to attend to numerous crop experiments particularly where crops have come to maturity in different localities and require to be tested at about the same time. The inconvenience can, however, be avoided by restricting the number of experiments and judiciously arranging their distribution. A few carefully made experiments are far more useful than many indifferently performed. Attention may in this connection be drawn to certain practical directions given to the Director of Land Records in Bombay, that he "should draw up a programme in consultation with Collectors of the experiments considered necessary, the taluks in which and the times at which they are to be made, and should endeavour by communicating at the proper time with the Collectors concerned, to prevent the matter being lost sight of as, it is feared, is too often the case." There is much need for arrangements of this sort being made here to prevent experiments being conducted in a haphazard manner without plan or co-ordination.

The experiments above described are known as ordinary, and are a feature of the Agricultural Administration of most of the British Provinces. In the Bombay Presidency, however, another kind of experiments is also made. The objects of such special experiments "are not unlike but are more extensive than those of ordinary experiments. The special experiment is.....one on a selected holding (as opposed to a single survey field). The typical holding is one fairly representing the average Agricultural holding of the locality cultivated by a holder, who subsists and supports his family on it, and who has no other means than the crops raised on his holding." But such typical holdings are rare and the experimenter is not precluded from making enquiries with regard to other kinds of holdings. He may, for instance, choose a holding cultivated entirely by tenants or entirely by hired labourers, or one occupying only a portion of the time of the holder who lives partly by day labour or some trade. In the case of the typical holding, the object of experiment is to show by exhaustive enquiry the standard of living of the holder as compared with that of the day labourer. In the other cases, the object is to show whether the holding gives a fair return for the labour and money expended on it. Other objects are to show the varying conditions under which the land is sublet, the profits of investing in land, the rent received by investor or superior holders compared with the assessment and the like. The enquiries necessitated by special experiments should throw light on the varying methods of tillage; the kinds of manure and mode of application; the customary usage as to employment and payment of hired labour for weeding, harvesting, etc.; the number of acres tilled by one pair of bullocks: indication of improvement in the method of tillage by the use of improved implements for cultivation or for preparing the crop for the market; the increase in the growth of crops for export rather than for local consumption; the introduction of new crops; in fine everything connected with the practice and improvement of agriculture.

If the order of the Bombay Government from which the above description is extracted has resulted in eliciting half the information that was expected from special experiments, it would be worth-while making them in this Province. It is not, of course, to be expected that every officer will be able to conduct them in a manner calculated to add to the stock of existing knowledge, but "the habits

of observation formed and the information about agriculture gained in making the experiments are invaluable to Government Officers' and even if this were all the benefit derived, the introduction of special experiments might be justified So far as statistics are concerned, from what has been said above, it will be seen what a wealth of material will be obtained from these experiments as regards Agricultural wages, crop outturn, tenures and a variety of other cognate matters

Return of Prices.—The prices, wholesale and retail, of sixteen commodities are reported to this office every fortnight and published in the Gazette, but it is only the retail prices of the six principal articles of food that are extracted in the season and crop report The retail prices of other articles and the wholesale prices are not collected together at all in an accessible form This appears to be a mistake Information collected with so much trouble should not be permitted to go unused A publication issued every year or even at longer intervals giving side by side the prices in the report period and those prevailing in former years of which there is record would be very instructive An attempt of this sort was made (so far as the six articles of food were concerned) during the years 1900 to 1905, and the fluctuations in prices were illustrated by diagrams This method was however, soon given up for the simpler but less satisfactory one now in vogue

Return of Wages.—The return of wages is prepared once a half-year and sent to the Government of India by whom the figures relating to Bangalore and Mysore are abstracted for publication in their return Further than this no use is made of the information collected It might, however, be periodically brought together and published in print along with information relating to prices

The accuracy of the information given in the return also admits of considerable improvement The rates of wages prevailing in a locality are always difficult to determine on account of the varying conditions of employment, and the practical impossibility of getting the untrained reporting agency to make the necessary allowance therefor vitiates in a great measure the correctness of the returned figures (See preface to the Government of India annual publication on prices and wages) Where, to take an example, wages in a trade consist partly of grain and partly of cash, one or the other is apt to be overlooked. Where employment is discontinuous, the wages in the earning period are given without making any allowance for the time during which the labourer has had no employment To remedy these and other defects, the Government of India decided to take a wage census in 1911 A similar census is a great desideratum in this Province where the rates of wages returned from the several districts display very unaccountable inequality

Another improvement that may be effected in this return following the example of the Government of India is by including in it statistics of wages paid in Government workshops, Railways and selected private estates and factories These statistics would not only possess an inherent value but would afford a useful check on the returns of District Officers

Ahaval Return.—The only other return connected with Agriculture that needs notice here is what is known as the Ahaval Return (Form No 28) It gives details of the population and the resources of the people in the shape of ploughs of the European and country pattern, cotton-cumbly-carpet and other looms, sugar-cane mills of the old and the improved pattern, etc Some information may be extracted from this return especially that bearing on the use of improved implements and published as part of the season and crop report At present, no use is being made of this Ahaval Return. Regarding Forms 28 A, 28 B, and 28 C, which give in a very cumbrous form details of tanks, irrigation channels and wells, it has already been said that they may be abolished without fear of losing any matter of statistical importance

Return of Manufacture and Industry.—This exhausts the list of important Agricultural Returns The return of manufacture and industries may be disposed of in a few words. This return was prescribed by Government in 1908 in supersession of old Form 63 It gives information regarding industrial concerns in which the average number of persons employed per day is not less than 10 and which work for not less than ninety days in the year. The figures that are being at present furnished are not probably very accurate, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining correct figures except perhaps in the cities and larger towns In these places, the required information may be more easily procured by Municipal than by Revenue authorities and the work may therefore be transferred to the former In any case, the returns will be correct only so far as the number of works is concerned. As regards output, the information obtained is not likely to be even approximately correct

TRADE.

Rail-borne Trade.—As regards trade, the only reliable statistics we possess are those of external rail-borne trade furnished by the Railway Company These returns show the quantities of all important commodities exported from or imported into Mysore together with their destination or origin. Formerly, the Railway Company used to give details of only a few articles but according to recent arrangements they have been sending additional supplementary returns every quarter furnishing information in respect of a much larger number of articles in quarterly returns which are dealt with in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Road-borne Trade.—As regards external trade carried on by road, there is no reliable information, the figures supplied in the annual administration reports being perfectly untrustworthy Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the former Revenue Commissioner, suggested the desirability of establishing frontier stations for the registration of road traffic at an annual cost of Rs. 10,000. At each station were to be kept two mutsaddis on a monthly pay of Rs. 10-12 and 8-10 respectively and where toll gates existed, the servants employed there were to be utilised for registering traffic on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 5. These proposals were however vetoed by Government on the score of expense. But the importance of obtaining information as regards the trade in question seems to be so great as to justify the reopening of these proposals.

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 3-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

Mysore has no sea-port and many parts of it have not got the Railway near at hand. Much of the trade of the country is therefore bound to pass by road, and this is borne out by the fact that the realizations of toll revenue at some of the frontier gates are very large.

It is learnt that in the Hunsur Taluk alone the realization from toll levied on the Coorg borders amounted to nearly Rs. 9,000 in the year 1912-13. The rate of toll being 4 annas per laden cart, it is evident that some 36,000 laden carts pass every year on the Hunsur-Coorg roads. Valuing the contents of a cart at Rs. 75, a very conservative figure, the value of the trade must be put down at 27 lakhs of rupees. No allowance has been made in this calculation for empty and passenger cart, but the number of such carts must be few and the toll therefrom may be set off against the profit of the toll contractor which has also been left out of account.

But Mysore carries on trade with many other districts besides Coorg, such as Coimbatore, Salem, Ananthapur, Bellary and Dharwar, and the total value of such trade must be very considerable. It will not do not to take note of all this and to treat the Railway returns as a substantially correct record of our entire external trade.

It cannot be said that the registration of road trade is a matter of indifference because the exports balance the imports. That would be a mere assumption and not a valid one. (Further, even if the exports and imports were equal, statistics relating to them would not cease to be interesting or useful on that account.) The utility of the trade returns is not exhausted by drawing up a provincial balance sheet, nor is that the sole object of obtaining these returns. We are as much concerned in knowing the volume, direction and component commodities of external trade as its total value.

Registration of road-trade seems to be indispensable for a correct understanding of the Commercial position of Mysore, but on which roads it should be registered and on which not, requires some amount of local enquiry.

It has been suggested that registration of road traffic may be confined to particular commodities the trade in which is of more than local importance, *e.g.*, silk from Kollegal, cotton from Dharwar, etc., but such partial registration would serve a very limited purpose.

As regards the internal trade, rail-borne and road-borne, no information is obtained at present nor is any necessary.

The suggestions made above in regard to the several returns may here be brought together :—

1. Forecasts.—The ragi forecast is unnecessary and may be discontinued.

2. It should be impressed on all shanbhogs and subordinate reporting officers that a 16 anna crop means not a full but an average crop.

3. The standard outturn of several crops should be verified by further enquiry and by comparison with the result of crop experiments.

4. The total produce reported in the forecasts should where possible be checked by comparing it with the figures of trade and consumption.

5. Forecasts must be published in the newspapers as soon as they are ready.

6. The last columns of Table A 2 (14 to 18) must be added on to Table A 3 and columns 8 to 13 must be expanded and made into a separate statement showing the progress of irrigation.

7. Tables of Agricultural Statistics published as Part I of the Season and Crop Report.—Table A 3—Separate columns must be provided to show the area under important crops such as groundnut, cocoanut, arecanut, horse gram, mulberry, etc.

8. Table D must be discontinued.

9. Table E must be based on data more reliable and complete than those furnished by village Form No. 6. Preferably they should be obtained from the Registration Department.

10. The statement of prices may be omitted in the season and crop report, and published separately in a more comprehensive form showing both the retail and wholesale prices of all the sixteen commodities for a series of years.

11. The outturn of crops in Part II should be expressed in pallas of 100 seers.

12. Crop-Experiments.—Crop experiments should not be made by Shekdars or by officers of less standing than Amildars.

13. Special experiments should be encouraged.

14. Experiments, both ordinary and special, must be made in accordance with a definite plan settled in advance.

15. Wages Return.—The wages return must be published on the same lines as the prices return.

16. A wages census should be taken in order to arrive at the correct rates of wages in different localities.

17. Arrangements must be made for obtaining information of wages paid for manual labour in Government workshops, large estates and private factories.

18. Abaval Returns 28A, 28B and 28C should be abolished and all useful information contained in Form 28 should be extracted and published in the season and crop report.

19. The information wanted for the return of manufacture may be obtained from Municipal authorities in the larger towns.

20. Arrangements must be made to register external road traffic at least on the more important roads.

No. R. 246-63—Agri. 2-16-3, dated 6th July 1916.

There is, as has been noticed before, one defect common to most of these returns namely that they do not include information relating to Inam villages of which there are 2,046 in the Province, occupying 7·3 per cent of the area. The reason is that no proper agency exists in these villages capable of giving us the required information, and even where it does, it is not sufficiently under the control of the Revenue Officers, who have no legal authority to enforce the submission of the statistical returns in question The difficulty may also be attributed to some extent to the fact that many of the Inam villages are unsurveyed and therefore possess no reliable field registers which form the basis of all crop returns. This last defect cannot be overcome except by Government taking legislative power to order the compulsory survey of unsurveyed Inam villages, a measure which is to be desired not only in the interests of a complete statistical record but in the interests of good administration generally. As regards enforcing the submission of the returns, all that is required is a slight addition to Rule 6 Under Section 16 of the Land Revenue Code, every holder of alienated village is "*bound to keep such registers, accounts and other records as may from time to time be prescribed by* Government" The accounts thus prescribed at present under Rule 6 are accounts in Forms 14 and 15. To these, accounts in Forms 3 and 12 may be usefully added.

Further, as the law stands at present, the Inamdar cannot be punished for furnishing incorrect returns. This defect has also to be remedied.

The suggestions made above aim at (1) promoting accuracy and (2) securing a better arrangement of statistical matter. As regards the former, none of the expedients suggested will be of the slightest avail unless the reporting and supervising agency thoroughly realises the importance of correctness in statistics. The shanbhog whose work is the basis of our record is a capable individual and with a little training might be brought to a high level of efficiency as a statistical reporter, but he is apt to neglect work unless it is supervised He would, for example, write out his registers of field inspection sitting at home, substituting speculation for personal inquiry To prevent this, closer personal verification on the part of higher officers is absolutely necessary. They should, on all possible occasions, check village registers on the spot and visit heavily serious delinquencies that might come to notice, instead of passing over them, as is too often the case, with good humoured tolerance or with imbecile warnings. In British Provinces, the regular Revenue Officers are assisted by a land records staff in inspecting village records, but no such agency exists here, and its absence makes it all the more necessary that Revenue Officers should devote special attention to the work. In addition to checking village records, they must make independent inquiries with regard to the various doubtful points referred to in the foregoing pages such as standard outturn of crops, rates of wages and the like, and strive to correct any errors that may be brought to light thereby. Lastly, they must take interest in crop experiments and conduct them in a manner calculated to serve the double purpose of improving their own knowledge and the statistics of the country.

As regards the compilation of the returns, the work should be done both in the Taluk and District Offices under responsible supervision. Work in the District Office may be entrusted to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, the compiling clerk or clerks being placed in direct subordination to him. There is a good deal in this last particular, unimportant as it may look, for without such an arrangement the interest of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner in statistics is likely to be of a lukewarm character. Lastly, the clerical staff employed on the compilation of statistics in this (the Revenue Commissioner's) office must be strengthened if it is to exercise that amount of scrutiny that would naturally be expected of it.

One reason for the lack of interest on the part of the reporting and compiling agency is the absence of a handy volume of instructions explaining the object and method of preparation of the various returns. The Taluk and District Manuals which are under contemplation will, it is hoped, supply this want. A few simple instructions for writing up the forms may also be printed for convenience of reference on the back of the forms themselves—a practice which is even now followed to a limited extent.

These suggestions aim at promoting accuracy in the statistical returns. But the editing of the statistical matter is equally important and deserves attention. The loss sustained by the mere omission to bring together in print information collected from time to time has already been alluded to and certain suggestions have been made with a view to remedy this defect. Slight alteration in the arrangement, etc., of the matter have also been proposed. But the chief defect in our method of editing is that the figures are given without any explanation worth the name. This detracts greatly from their value and renders the work of reference very laborious. Figured statements in order to be useful and intelligible must be accompanied by explanatory notes giving the source from which the figures have been obtained, the manner of their arrangement, the extent of their reliability and the less obvious but undebatable conclusions to which they lead. Even now such notes are published in certain cases, but they are usually unenlightening and admit of considerable improvement.

N. MADHAVA RAO.

No. R 1225-7—Ft. 14-14-30, dated 28th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No R 652 Ft 14-14-21 dated the 18th July 1915, from the Officiating General and Revenue Secretary, to the Conservator of Forests, enquiring why the process of handing over and receiving charge of Lakvalli Range has taken the inordinately long period of twenty eight days when the rule requires that the transfer of charge should be effected within the relieving officer's joining time

2 Correspondence ending with letter No 10934, dated 28th April 1916, from the Conservator of Forests, stating that he has issued a Circular No. 1744-51, dated the 21st August 1911, requiring the relieving and relieved officers to personally check and verify the stock in the sale and jungle depots situated at a distance from headquarters, that the circular is not inconsistent with Article 216 (clause iii) of the Forest Code, under which the relieving officer is not precluded from personally inspecting the stock besides examining the registers, etc., wherein the properties are described, and that the period in the case under reference is not more than what was necessary

Order No. R. 1225-7- Ft. 14-14-30, dated 28th July 1916.

The Government consider that the Conservator's circular is not quite consistent with Article 216 (iii) of the Forest Code. They are therefore pleased to direct the insertion of the following as a note to clause (iii) of Article 216 of the Forest Code.

"Whenever there is a transfer of charge of a Range, the relieving officer shall personally check the stock both in sale and jungle depots situated at a distance from headquarters in company with the relieved officer and submit a statement signed by both, showing the description and quantity of materials received. If any discrepancy is noticed between the stock received in charge and Form No. 6 for the month in which the transfer takes place, the relieved officer must record his reasons for the deficiency or excess as the case may be and account for the same. If the relieved officer be unable to hand over charge of the stock owing to illness or other causes beyond his control, the relieving officer must verify the stock immediately after he takes over charge of the Range and submit the required statements. A copy of the stock verification certificate should be appended to Form No. 36 (certificate of transfer of charge). The full period of the transfer of charge should not exceed ten days in any case, exclusive of the joining time allowed by the Mysore Service Regulations. The scale of officers should not be exceeded by this arrangement."

3. The period taken in the transfer of charge in the present case is allowed as a special case.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Superintendent, Government Press, with the request that 200 copies of the correction slip may be supplied to the Conservator and 50 copies to this office.

Exp.—C. R.

No. R. 1225-7—Ft. 14-14-30, dated 28th July 1916.

Slip No. 18.

Article 216 (iii) Page 68.

Note.—"Whenever there is a transfer of charge of a Range the relieving officer shall personally check the stock both in sale and jungle depots situated at a distance from headquarters in company with the relieved officer and submit a statement signed by both, showing the description and quantity of materials received. If any discrepancy is noticed between the stock received in charge and Form No. 6 for the month in which the transfer takes place, the relieved officer must record his reasons for the deficiency or excess as the case may be and account for the same. If the relieved officer be unable to hand over charge of the stock owing to illness or other causes beyond his control, the relieving officer must verify the stock immediately after he takes over charge of the Range and submit the required statements. A copy of the stock verification certificate should be appended to Form No. 36 (certificate of transfer of charge). The full period of the transfer of charge should not exceed ten days in any case, exclusive of the joining time allowed by the Mysore Service Regulations. The scale of officers should not be exceeded by this arrangement."

No. R. 1322-23—Ft. 108-15-10, dated 31st July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 12417, dated 10th June 1916, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting the *report of his inspection of the Hassan District Forest Office conducted on 9th April 1916.

* (Printed as accompaniment)

Order No. R. 1322-23—Ft. 108-15-10, dated 31st July 1916.

Recorded.

2. Government regret to observe that, notwithstanding the observation contained in Government Order R. 7204-5—Ft. 136-12-2, dated 29th May 1913, there has been an interval of three years between the present inspection and the previous one. Annual inspections of District Offices should be conducted invariably in future to prevent accumulation of blunders and irregularities.

3. *Paragraph 8.*—No steps have evidently been taken to adjust the sum of Rs. 153-4-0 outstanding against one Thimmegowda, notwithstanding the direction contained in the Government Order of 29th May 1913. Immediate steps should be taken to adjust the amount and the names of the officers responsible for delaying the matter so long should be reported.

The amount shown against the Plague Department is very heavy; steps should be taken to adjust the same early.

4. *Paragraph 14.*—There has been no stock-taking in the Hassan Range Office (the headquarters) since June 1914. This is a very important matter which should not be neglected.

5. *Paragraph 35.*—The long delay in returning the Conservator's objection statements with explanation shows the laxity that prevails in the office. The Conservator's Office ought to have issued reminders and called for the same instead of allowing them to be kept back till the matter was noticed by the Conservator at the time of his inspection. He is requested to see that the objections are satisfactorily explained within a definite period.

6. *Paragraph 43.*—The explanation of the District Forest Officer for exceeding his powers in fining the accused in the case, should be obtained and submitted.

7. Notwithstanding the instructions and remarks on the previous inspection report, the several registers, etc., have not been correctly maintained.

8. The Conservator is requested to see that all the instructions contained in his inspection reports are duly attended to within a reasonable time to be fixed by him.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 1322-23- Ft. 108-15-10, dated 31st July 1916.

ACCOMPANIMENT.

INSPECTION REPORT OF THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, HASSAN.

Date of inspection.—9th April 1916.

Date of previous inspection.—9th March 1913.

Officer in charge.—Mr. B. Heerasingh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, since 18th March 1915.

Mr. H. S. Narayana Rao, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests—1st January 1915 to 17th March 1915, and

Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Conservator of Forests (now retired)—28th September 1911 to 31st December 1914.

Office building.—The apartment at the top of the stair-case continues to be in the possession of the Meteorological Department. It has been arranged to shift the Observatory to the new High School building after it is completed.

Furniture.—Sufficient.

I. Records.

Management and Working of Forests.

1. *Register of State Forests.*—Maintained, but the notifications have not been arranged chronologically. B. and C. Registers are available for the Forests notified since 1901. All the Forests and Plantations have been duly re-notified under Section 23 of the Forest Regulation, in January 1901. The manuscript notifications should be replaced by printed notifications and the register re-arranged in chronological order. It should be reported whether the Ammanakatte Plantation shown under 'Reserved lands' has been notified either under Section 4 or 35 of the Forest Regulation; if not, the District Forest Officer will please take necessary action to have the block notified at an early date.

2. *Forest survey maps.*—Forest survey maps of the following forests have been supplied since the date of last inspection to the District Forest Officer. But he has them all in his own office. They should be distributed at once among the Range Officers and the Foresters concerned.

1. Chakenkatte
2. Desani.
3. Basalikal.
4. Baisur and Vijayapur.

3. *Control books.*—Maintained. They have not been re-written as directed in the previous inspection report, although over three years have passed by. It is a pity that no advantage has been taken of the sample forms supplied by the Conservator. It is, however, hoped that the present District Forest Officer will interest himself in the matter and have the registers re-written correctly by December next. A report as to the action taken should be submitted early in January next.

4. *Forest journals.*—Not maintained. This is hardly commendable to the District Forest Officers concerned. The present District Forest Officer should get journals prepared for all the State Forests and Plantations by December next.

5. *Register of receipts and issues of timber and other produce in depots—Form No. 6.*—Maintained and posted up to the end of February 1916. Checked with Form No. 7. The register has been carelessly maintained and the 'Disposals' do not quite tally, as they ought to, with the entries in Form No. 7. The discrepancies noticed have been separately communicated to the District Forest Officer for explanation. The register is full of unattested corrections.

6. *Register of sales of timber and other produce cut and collected by Government Agency—Form No. 7.*—Maintained and posted up to end of February 1916. Checked with Form No. 10 and found to agree. The result of verification with Form No. 6 is noted in para 5 *supra.*

7. *Register of sales of timber and other produce cut and collected by purchasers and consumers—Form No. 9*—Checked with Form No. 10 and found correct. This return has also been carelessly written, and is teeming with corrections, most of which, remain unattested. The minor forest produce sales of the Arkalgud, Hassan, H.-Narsipur and Alur Taluks, also the Tangadi sale of the Arkalgud Taluk have not been brought on to account, although the sales were confirmed by the Deputy Commissioner so far back as in August, September and November 1915. This is highly objectionable and calls for a clear explanation of the District Forest Officer.

No. R. 1322-23—Ft. 108-15-10, dated 31st July 1916.

8. *Register of outstandings on account of revenue,—Form No 10.*—The difference between the 'Demand' and the 'Collection' that have appeared in Forms Nos. 7 and 9 have been correctly accounted for. In some instances, items representing the full 'Demand' have been brought on to Form No. 10, instead of only the amount to be recovered. This causes confusion in accounts. Instructions have been given to bring to Form No. 10 in future, only the difference between the 'Demand' and the 'Collection' for the month. The balance against the District at the end of February 1916 amounts to Rs. 58,950-2-7 as detailed below :—

On account of Form No. 7.				Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Thimmegowda ..	...	...	..	154	3	0
(*b*) Plague Department	...	...	...	5,314	1	1
(*c*) Sandalwood	...	...	...	48,482	0	6
(*d*) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	16	14	0
		Total	.	53,967	2	7

(*a*) The papers relating to item No. (*a*) are reported to be pending disposal with the Deputy Commissioner.

Item (*b*) represents the value of the supplies made to the Plague Department since 1911-12 and onwards.

Of the outstandings on account of sandalwood, Rs. 34,732 10-6 are due from Mr. H. Gundashetty for 1914-15 and 1915-16, excluding a sum of Rs. 740-2-10 that has got to be written off the accounts on account of the difference between the original and the revised rates at which sandal was sold to him in 1913-14.

On account of Form No. 9.				Rs	a.	p.	
Lac lease ..	...	...	...	44	8	0	1911-12
Minor Forest Produce—							
				56	0	0	1914-15
				800	0	0	1915-17
Tangadi	...	...	...	4,025	0	0	1915-17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	57	8	0	...

Of this, Rs. 2,000 fall due next year. It is hoped that the Deputy Commissioner will make it convenient to adjust the bills on account of Plague shed materials, as they are long overdue.

9. *Form No. 8.*—Maintained.

10. *Register of free grants—Form No. 11.*—Maintained. The last entry pertains to September 1915.

11. *Form No. 12.*—Not maintained. As the bills for the supply of Plague shed materials are issued by the Range Officers, there is no need for using this form by the District Forest Officer.

12. *Receipt books—Form No. 13A.*—Maintained. Checked with the cash book. The amount pertaining to receipt No. 5, dated 8th July 1913 for Rs. 530-3-0 on account of the grass lease of Hagare Forest, has been brought to the cash book on the 10th or in other words, after two days' delay—such irregularities should be guarded against.

II. Stock.

13. *Form No. 14.*—Maintained correctly. It has been re-written as directed in the previous inspection report.

14. *Date of stock-taking*—Hassan Range office ... 29th June 1914.
Arsikere Range office ... 24th November 1915.
Manjarabad Range office ... 30th January 1916.

15. *Unserviceable Stores.*—The unserviceable stores referred to in the previous inspection report have neither been got repaired nor sold. Needful action should be taken without further delay.

16. *Equipment of Stores.*—Sufficient.

17. *Timber, etc., in Depots.*—Dates of last complete stock-taking—
Bisle ... ... 14th December 1915.
Ramadeverhalla ... ... 18th September 1915.
Arsikere Depot ... ... 31st January 1916.
Hassan Koti ... ... 20th February 1916.

No. 1322-23—Ft. 108-15-10, dated 31st July 1916.

III Cash Accounts

18 *Cash book*—Maintained. There is still much room for improvement The entries relating to the Revenue Deposits are not clear A special report on the subject has been called for from the District Forest Officer

(*a*) Entries were compared with the vouchers for March and April 1916 and found to agree.

(*b*) Cash book has been written up to 5th April 1916

(c) The subordinates' returns have been incorporated up to the end of February 1916. Accounts for March 1916 are under compilation

19. *Cash balance*—Rs 107-8-5 Checked and found correct

20. *Record of sanctioned works—Form No 28*—Maintained The details of works actually executed have not been entered. The register, as it is at present, serves no useful purpose

21. *Register of licenses—Forms B and C*—Maintained Checked the disposals in 'B' register with the entries in the 'C' register and found to agree.

The number of books in hand on this day is as follows —

Reserved.	Unreserved	Fuel	Bamboos	Grazing	Minor Forest Produce	Other kinds.
25	20	Nil	10	50	44	11.

The number of books to be returned by the Range Officers, Arsikere and Hassan, is large. Steps should be taken to withdraw all the used-up license books immediately.

23 *Register of pass-ports, etc*—Maintained

24 *Copies of establishment pay bills*—Maintained up to the end of February 1916

25. *Acquittance Roll*—Maintained Checked with the entries in the cash book Dates of payment have not been noted in many cases. On the 9th March 1914 pay for February 1916 of peons Basava, Kariya as also the travelling allowance for October 1913 has been adjusted in the cash book with also a corresponding entry in the acquittance roll. As per travelling allowance bill register, the peons were in camp with the District Forest Officer. This should be fully explained.

26. *Usual date of payment of salaries*—Within the first week in the case of Head-quarter staff

27 *Copies of travelling allowance bills.*—Maintained. Bills have been submitted for pre-audit as follows .—

	Bills of the		Up to end of.
1.	District Forest Officer	..	March 1916.
2	Do	Establishment ..	do
3	Range Officer, Hassan		January 1916.
4.	Do	Establishment .	February 1916.
5.	Do	Manjarabad ..	November 1915.
6.	Do	Establishment . .	January 1916.
7.	Do	Arsikere ...	do
8.	Do	Establishment .	do

28. *Cheque books*—These are kept in the personal custody of the District Forest Officer and written up by himself.

29. *Account Current—Form No 18*—Maintained and posted up-to-date.

30. *Register of cheques– Form No. 19.*—Maintained and posted up-to-date.

(*a*) Accounts are maintained with the—

(1) District Treasury, Hassan.

(2) Taluk Treasury, Arsikere; and

(3) Do Manjarabad.

(*b*) Last quarter to which the register (Form No 18) has been balanced:—
Quarter ending 31st March 1916.

(c) The register has been written up to the 4th April 1916.

(*d*) Entries of cheque books were compared in detail with the cash book and Forms Nos. 18 and 19 since the date of last inspection and found to agree.

31. *Contractors' and disbursers' ledger—Form No. 24.*—Maintained and posted up-to-date. Checked in detail with the cash book since the date of last inspection and found correct.

32. *Monthly abstract of contractors' and disbursers' Ledger—Form No. 25.*—Maintained and posted up to the end of February 1916. Compared with Form No. 24 and found

Kodasi Forest Block.

No. R. 115-8—Ft. 122-15-6, dated 3rd July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Notification No. R. 4467—Ft. 26-08-3, dated 1st February 1911, declaring under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation, that it is proposed to constitute certain lands in the Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks, as a State Forest under the name of Kodasi block.

2. Letter No. 7906, dated 18th December 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding letter No. 107, dated 26th February 1915, with its enclosures the B. and C. registers, from the Forest Settlement Officer reporting on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and recommending the issue of final notification, excluding the hamlet of Amathe in the Togari village and survey No. 35 of the said village from the proposed block.

Printed as accompaniments with the B. and C registers.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 10815, dated 22nd April 1916, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, forwarding the settlement papers of the block after effecting the necessary alterations as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner.

Order No. R. 115-8—Ft. 122-15-6, dated 3rd July 1916.

Government approve of the settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation declaring the block a State Forest with effect from 1st August 1916, will be published in the Gazette.

2. The assessment on the marginally noted unoccupied survey numbers which have been included in the forest will be written off the accounts.

Village	S. No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a p.
Bellur	106	6 32	23 0 0
	107	2 12	6 8 0
Togare	7	2 25	9 0 0
	42	0 31	1 0 0
Total	4	12 20	39 8 0

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the villages in which the forest is situated.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with records and map and registers.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Exd.—C. R.

No R. 115-8—Ft. 122-15-6, dated 3rd July 1916.

NOTIFICATION

No. R 119—Ft 122-15-7, dated 3rd July 1916

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st August 1916, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.—

SCHEDULE

District	Taluks, hobli and village	Approximate area	Name of block
Shimoga	Nagar and Tirthahalli Nagar Taluk— Nagar hobli— 1 Kodasi 2 Hibkunji 3 Neelamane 4 Ravi 5 Bellur. Humcha— 6. Togari 7. Kalludabagal Tirthahalli Taluk— Kasaba hobli— 8. Bisingram Agrahar hobli— 9 Yemervalli	5·19 sq miles	Kodasi

Situation.—The block is situated to the east of the Hydergher Ghat road, in the Nagar Taluk.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from a point about 15 chains east from the south-west corner of survey No. 17 of Kodasi, the line runs north-east through the said survey number for about 45 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 12 chains south-east from the south-west corner of survey No. 18 of the said village, then in the same direction through survey No. 17 for about 57 chains to a point on its east side about 19 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of survey No 21; then south along the said east side of the said survey No. 17 for about 16 chains, then south-east through survey No. 99 of Togari village for about 30 chains to a point on a halla about 15 chains south-west from the noth-west corner of survey No. 100 of the said village, then in the same direction through the said survey No. 99 for about 12 chains to a point on a halla about 10 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 100, then south-east through survey Nos. 99 and 57 for about 33 chains to a point on a halla about 15 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 55, then in the same direction through survey No. 57 for about 22 chains till it meets its east side at a point about 16 chains south from the north-west corner of survey No. 44, then south-east through survey No. 45 for about 48 chains to the south-west corner of survey No. 50, then south-east along the west side of survey No. 4 for about 29 chains to the south-west corner of survey No. 34, then east through survey No. 36 for a distance of 16½ chains till it meets the east side of the same survey number at a point, about 2¼ chains south from the south-east corner of survey No. 34 of the Togari village, then the line passes along the east side of survey No. 36 of the same village till it meets its south-east corner, then the line passes south through survey No. 43 for about 5 chains till it meets a halla, then the line passes south along the western boundary of the Amathe village till it meets the southern boundary of the Togari village at a point 26¼ chains west from the south-east corner of survey No. 43, then south-east along the south side of the same survey number till it meets its south-east corner, then north-east through survey No. 43 for a distance of 43½ chains till it meets the south-east corner of survey No. 27 of the Kalludiabigal village.

East.—Then east through Survey No. 25 for about 23 chains to a point on a halla about 10 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 33, then in the same direction through the said survey No. 25 for about 23 chains to a point on another halla about 12 chains north-west from the north-east corner of survey No. 33, then east through survey No. 25 for about 43 chains to the southernmost corner of survey No. 52, then in the

same direction along the south side of Survey No 50 for about 25 chains to the south-west corner of survey No 49, then east through survey No 45 for about four chains to the south-west corner of survey No 48, then east through the said survey No 45 for about 19 chains to a point on a halla about 10 chains south-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 47, then south-east through survey No. 45 for about 29 chains to a point on its east side about 9 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 42, then south-east through survey No 40 for about 25 chains to a point on its south side about 10 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No. 44, then west along the north side of survey No 117 of Yemervalli for about 10 chains, then south through the said survey No 117 for about 42 chains till it meets a ridge at a point about 18 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No 119 of the said village, then north-west through the said survey No 117 for about 37 chains to a point on its west side about 8 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 93, then north-west through survey No 85 of Bellur for about 27 chains to a point about 8 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 86, then south-west for 9 chains and north-east for 24 chains till it meets the north side of survey No 85 at a point about 20 chains north west from its north-east corner, then north-west along the said north side for about 39 chains to its north-west corner meeting the south-east corner of survey No 45 of Togari village, then south-west along its west side to its south-west corner, then south-west and south along the east side of survey No 106 to its south-east corner, then south-east along the west side of survey No 105 for about 57 chains to the north-west corner of survey No. 46 of Nerlemane, then east along the south side of survey No. 105 of Bellur for about 55 chains to the south-west corner of survey No. 117 of Yemervalli, then along its south side to its south-east corner, then north-east along the south side of survey No. 53 to its south-east corner, then east for 10 chains along the north side of survey No. 12 of Bisingram to a point about 10 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of survey No. 17 of the said village, then south in a straight line through survey No. 12 for about 67 chains till it meets its south side at a point about 15 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 11, then south-west along the south side of the said survey No. 12 to its south-west corner, then south-west along the west side of survey No. 24 of Thenginkoppa to its south-west corner.

South.—Thence north-west along the east side of survey No. 2 of Nerlemane for about 37 chains to a point about 24 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No 20, then north-east through survey Nos. 1 and 20 for about 45 chains to the north-east corner of the latter survey number, then north-west through survey No. 19 for about 26 chains to a point on its west side about 15 chains south from its north-west corner, then north-west through survey No. 31 for about 62 chains to a point on a halla about 15 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 44, then south-west through the said survey No. 31 for about 21 chains to a point on its west side about 17 chains north-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 47, then west for 29 chains through survey No. 46 to a point on its west side about 9 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of survey No. 47, then north-west through survey No. 61 of Ravi for about 40 chains till it meets its north side, then south-west through survey No. 61 for about 57 chains till meets its west side at a point about 28 chains south from its north-west corner, then north-west through survey No 93 for about 37 chains till it meets the Kodasi halla at a point about 40 chains south-west from its north-east corner.

West.—Thence north-east through survey No. 110 of Bellur for about 45 chains to a point on its east side about 7 chains north from its south-east corner, then in the same direction through survey No. 109 for about 36 chains till it meets a big halla at a point about 12 chains south from the south-west corner of survey No. 107, then north for about 55 chains through survey Nos. 109 and 84 till it meets the junction of two hallas at a point about 19 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No 73, then north-west through survey No 84 for about 35 chains to a point on its west side about 24 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 82, then north-west through survey No. 31 for about 40 chains till it meets a halla, then north-west through the said survey No 31 for about 30 chains to the junction of two hallas, then north-west along the bigger of the said hallas for about 10 chains till it meets the west side of survey No 31 at a point about 16 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 29, then north-west through survey No. 7 for about 30 chains to its northernmost corner, then north through survey No. 21 of Hilikunji for about 43 chains to its north-east corner, then west through the said survey No. 21 for about 71 chains till it meets its west side at a point about 30 chains south from its north-west corner, then north-west through survey No. 4 for about 46 chains to a point on a halla about 13 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of survey No. 11, then south-west through the said survey No. 4 for about 42 chains to the northernmost corner of survey No. 10, then north-west through the said survey No 4 for about 22 chains to the starting point.

No. R. 115-8—Ft. 122-15-6, dated 3rd July 1916.

Remarks.—A. The following rights of way are admitted in the block throughout the year.

1. *Foot-path.*—From Hilikunji to Togari, 6 feet wide and about 104 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 9 chains north-west from the north-east corner of survey No. 16 of Hilikunji, runs north-west through survey No. 4 of the said village and survey No. 17 of Kodasi and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 20 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of survey No. 21 of the said village.

2. *Foot-path.*—From Hilikunji to an old fort in survey No. 99 of Togari and on to Togari, 6 feet wide and about 58 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 12 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 11 of the said village, runs north-east through survey No. 1 of the said village and survey No. 17 of Kodasi, and survey No 99 of Togari and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 24 chains west from the north-west corner of survey No. 100

3. *Foot-path.*—From Hilikunji to Gudikallu, 6 feet wide and about 11 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 2 chains south from the north-east corner of survey No. 21 of Hilikunji, runs north-east through survey Nos. 6 and 45 of Togari and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 12 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of survey No. 44 of Togari.

4. *Foot-path.*—From Bellur to Gorakodu, 6 feet wide and about 75 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 19 chains north-east from the easternmost corner of survey No. 29, runs north-east through survey No. 31 of Bellur and survey No. 45 of Togari and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about five chains south-west from the westernmost corner of survey No. 35 of Togari.

5. *Foot-path.*—From Tumri to Bellur, *via* Amathe, 6 feet wide and about 29 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 14 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of survey No. 40 of Amathe village, runs south-east through survey No. 31 of Bellur and quits the forest in its western boundary at a point about 21 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No 82 of the said Bellur village.

6. *Foot-path.*—From Vategadde to Bellur, 6 feet wide and about 62 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 17 chains south-west from the south-east corner of survey No. 24 of Kalludiabigal, runs south-east through survey No. 25 and reaches the enclosure (survey No. 33), and again it begins in the said enclosure at its south-east corner, runs south-east and south-west through survey No. 25 of Kalludiabigal, and survey No. 84 of Bellur and quits the forest in its western boundary at a point about 15 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 73.

7. *Foot-path.*—From Heragadde to Bellur, 6 feet wide and about 28 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 7 chains north-west from the southernmost corner of survey No. 52 of Kalludiabigal, runs south-west through survey No. 25 of the said village and joins foot-path No. 6 *supra*.

8. *Cart-track.*—From Yemervalli to Bellur, 15 feet wide and about 63 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 12 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 87 of Bellur, runs south-west through survey Nos. 84 and 109 and quits the forest in its western boundary at a point about four chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 107 of Bellur.

9. *Foot-path.*—Branching from the above and leading to Yemervalli, 6 feet wide and about 8 chains long, open for men and cattle. It branches at a point about 6 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 106 of Bellur, runs south-east through survey No. 84 and quits the forest in its western boundary at a point about 10 chains north-east from the north-east corner of the said survey No. 106.

10. *Footp-ath.*—From Nerlemane to Bellur, 6 feet wide and about 15 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its southern boundary at a point about five chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 47 of Nerlemane, runs north-east through survey Nos. 46 and 31 of the said village and quits the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 27 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of survey No. 103 of Bellur.

11. *Foot-path.*—From Yemervalli to Nerlemane, 6 feet wide and about 15 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 16 chains south-east from the south-west corner of survey No. 117 of Yemervalli, runs south-west through survey No. 31 of Nerlemane and quits the forest in its southern boundary at a point about 25 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 44 of the said village.

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12. *Foot-path.*—From Bisingram to Nerlemane and on to Keremane, 6 feet wide and about 40 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 16 chains south-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 9 of Bisingram, runs west through survey No. 12 of the said village and survey Nos. 19 and 20 of Nerlemane and quits the forest in its southern boundary at a point about 10 chains south-west from the north-east corner of survey No. 20 of Nerlemane.

B. The undermentioned concessions are admitted in the block.

(1) Right to worship the Siddarbanas in survey No. 84 of Bellur is admitted once in a year, access to them being along the foot-paths branching from the cart-track No. 8 *supra*, and foot-path leading from Melinkoppa.

(2) Survey No. 33 of Kalludiabigal is treated as an enclosure.

(3) Survey No. 93 of Yemarvalli is treated as an enclosure with a margin of 5 chains on three sides and of 2 chains on the west.

(4) Right to worship Siddarbana in survey No. 43 of Togari will be admitted. Access to it will be along the foot-path No. 4 *supra*.

(5) The raiyats of the undermentioned villages are entitled to graze their cattle free, in the reserve, during the prescribed season :—

1.	Togari	cattle	435
2.	Kalludiabigal	,,	229
3.	Yemarvalli	,,	466
4.	Bisingram	,,	361
5.	Nerlemane	,,	198

By Order,
L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Letter No. 7906, dated 18th December 1915, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government the marginally noted papers relating to the settlement of the Kodasi block in the Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks, received from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with his letter No. 717, dated the 22nd March 1915.

1. Copy of Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 717, dated 28th March 1915.
2. Letter No. 107, dated 26th February 1915, from the Forest Settlement Officer.
3. Boundary Notification.
4. "B" Register of claims.
5. "C" Register of lands taken up.
6. Sketch.
7. Topo tracing.

2. The proposed block is situated to the east of the Hydergher Ghat road and covers an area of 3,348 acres and 32 guntas or about 5·23 square miles consisting of assessed waste, kharab and gomal lands contributed by the marginally noted villages of the Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks. The village of Nerlamane which in the settlement records is stated to be in the Nagar Taluk is really in the Tirthahalli Taluk.

Nagar Taluk.
1. Kodasi
2. Hilikunji
3. Bellur
4. Ravi
5. Kalludiabigal
6. Togari

Tirthahalli Taluk.
7. Nerlamane
8. Bisingram
9. Yemervalli

3. During the enquiry held by the Settlement Officer 28 claims were advanced before him of which 27 were admitted and 1 relating to the right of free grazing was rejected. No appeals were preferred to the Deputy Commissioner against the decisions of the Settlement Officer.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has no objection to the settlement effected. The hamlet of Amathi in the Togari village with its lands and houses is treated as an enclosure. This hamlet which is almost on the eastern boundary of the forest block may very well be excluded from it as also survey No. 35 of the said village and the final notification ordered to be issued.

Letter No. 107, dated the 26th February 1915, from C. Venkata Rao, Esq., B.A., Forest Settlement Officer, to K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, through the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Kodasi block in the Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks of the Shimoga District.

No. R. 115-8—Ft. 122-15-6, dated 3rd July 1916.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation proposing to constitute the area into a State Forest appeared on pages 49, 50 and 51 of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, dated the 9th February 1911, and the proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was published on pages 239, 240 to 242 of the Kannada issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, dated the 2nd March 1911. The proclamatory notices were got served on the villagers concerned, through the Amildars of the Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks.

3. The locality was inspected and perambulated by me in company with the Range Officers of the Nagar and Tirthahalli Ranges on the 12th and 16th February and 11th March 1914.

4. The undermentioned twenty-eight claims were preferred to me during the enquiry:—

(i) Two claims to right of free-grazing.
(ii) Eight claims to right of way.
(iii) Four claims to right to worship.
(iv) Fourteen claims to miscellaneous rights.

Of the two claims in (i), one was admitted and the other rejected. All the claims in (ii), (iii) and (iv) were admitted.

5. The Deputy Commissioner has intimated in his letter No. 1663, dated the 28th August 1914, that no appeals have been preferred to him against my settlement decisions.

6. The following records are herewith submitted:—

1. "B" Register.
2. "C" Register.
3. Sketch map.
4. Boundary notification.
5. Topo tracing.

7. The date from which the reservation is to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Peveriah, patel of Kodasi.	12th Feb. 1914	States that the line runs close to the Asli village and the cultivated lands and houses situated in the hamlets of Samse and Biliginamane, that the raiyats depend for fuel and pasture on the adjoining Kattigakunja hill, and begs that the line may be shifted so as to exclude the above hill. If this is done there is no objection to the remaining area being included in the Reserve.	.....	The hill may be excluded.	The village of Kodasi has already contributed 113 acres to the adjoining Devaganga Block, the settlement of which I completed last year. The preliminay demarcation line of the Reserve runs close to the Asli village, and its dakle hamlets of Venkatagadde, Samse and Biliginamane. It also abouts on some of the cultivated lands. The patel represents that the Kattiga hill which supplies the raiyats with fuel, etc., may be excluded. The Range Officer who accompanied me in my perambulations has no objection to the forest boundary being altered as suggested by the patel. I accordingly direct that it be shifted on the eastern boundary of the village by 13 chains farther to the south and taken in a straight line in a south-westerly direction through survey No. 17 for about 58 chains meeting a halla at a point about 12 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of survey No 18 and then in the same direction through survey No. 17 for about 45 chains so as to meet its south side at a point about 15 chains east from the easternmost corner of survey No. 26. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 14th February 1914.	.....	
2	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading to Togari may be admitted.	.....	May be admitted.	Right of way to the foot-path leading to Togari will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer, 14th February 1914.	.....	
						3, 4 and 5		
3	Manjappa, patel of Hilikunji.	Do ...	Represents that the demarcation line abuts on the cultivated lands of the hamlets of Moodakere, Kesagode and	.....	The line may be shifted to a distance of 5 chains wherever it abuts on the cultivated lands.	In this village also the prelminary demarcation line touches some of the paddy fields at the edge of which stand some of		

			Attibyle and the Ash village, and prays that it may be shifted farther away by a mile.		
4	Do	Do ...	Requests that right of free grazing may be admitted, as in the mahnad, the cattle always stray away	...	
5	Subba Rao, Shanbhog of Hilikunji.	Do ...	States that he is the holder of survey No. 11, which is included in the Reserve, and prays that it may be excluded therefrom		
6	Manjappa, Patel of Hilikunji.	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the foot-paths leading to Togari *viâ* Kesagode, and to that leading to an old fort in the Togari village, situated on the Barekal hill.		May be admitted

he dwelling houses of the rayats, while it hems in on 3 sides the hamlet of Kesagode It is therfore necessary to remove it as far away as possible In my perambulations, I found a major portion of the jungle studded with bamboos , and there cannot be any objection to exclude from the Reserve a very large portion of the proposed area. I therefore decide that the altered forest boundary line in the Hodasi village which meets the northern frontier of Hilikunji at a point about 15 chains east from the north west corner of survey No 4, be continued through it in a south-easterly direction for 22 chains meeting the north east corner of survey No 10 (A W.), then east for about 42 chains meeting a halla at a point about 13 chains north west from the northernmost corner of survey No 21 then south-east for about 20 chains meeting another halla at a point about 10 chains north-east from the eastern most corner of survey No 11 then in the same direction for 26 chains meeting the east side of survey No 4 at a point about 30 chains south from its north east corner then in the same direction through survey No 21 for 10 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 17 chains north from the northernmost corner of survey No 18 then in the same direction for 41 chains to the eastern-most corner of survey No 21 and then south-west through the said survey number for 15 chains so as to meet the bandis located at the bend about 20 chains west from its south east corner By this modification 71 acres including cultivated survey No 11 will be excluded from the Reserve In view of the exclusion of this large extent of lands I would reject the patel's prayer relating to free grazing.

C VENKATA RAO
Forest Settlement Officer

14th February 1914

Public right of way to the foot path to Togarı via Kesagode, as also that leading to an old fort situated on the Barekal hill with in the Togari limits, will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year Width to be 6 feet.

C VENKATA RAO
Forest Settlement Officer

14th February 1914

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Annappa, patel of Bellur	12th Feb 1914	States that the demarcation line touches the dwelling houses of the hamlets of Kodurbisi and Makkimane situated to the east of his village and deprives the raiyats of their grazing lands and that on which they depend for soppu, that survey Nos. 106-85 and 105 on which pasture is available, may be excluded by diverting the line, that the other forest line runs close to the hamlets of Kelaginatemnibyle Ulagadde. Mattadahalli kere Melinakoppa, Kesagode and Kunake hamlets and deprives them of their soppinbettas and grazing lands Begs therefore that the line may be shifted farther away so as to exclude the soppinbettas and grazing lands.	.....	. . . . May be excluded .. May be shifted to a mile .	In the Bellur village the line touches the residences in the hamlets of Kodurbisi, and Makkimane situated in the extreme east, while it surrounds them on 3 sides, isolating them from the mother village and depriving them of their soppinbettas and grazing lands, included in survey Nos. 85 and 105. It is represented that this inconvenience may be removed by excluding these survey numbers; and the Range Officer is agreeable to the suggested alteration of the forest boundary. I grant this prayer except so far as it relates to the precipitous hill known as Bale Kumri in survey No. 85 which will be included in the Reserve, and direct that the demarcation line be modified accordingly. The other line of the proposed Reserve runs too close to the hamlets of Kelaginatemnibyle, Ullagadde, Matadahalhikere, Melinakoppa, Kesagode and Kunake, similarly depriving the raiyats concerned of their soppinbettas and grazing lands I would a leave broad margin between these hamlets and the Reserve. I accordingly direct that the forest boundary line be shifted to the north-west corner of survey No. 7 of Bellur and taken south-east through the said survey number for 30 chains meeting its east side at a point about 16 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of survey No 29, then south east through survey No. 31 for about 42 chains meeting a halla at a point about 30 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of survey No 83 (tank), then in the same direction for about 42 chains meeting the east side of survey No. 31 at a point about 28 chains south from its north-east corner, then in the same direction for 34 chains through survey No 84 to a point about 19 chains north-east from the north east corner of survey No 73, then south for 35 chains through survey No. 84 meeting the north-west corner of survey No 107, then	.. ..	

					in the same direction for 21 chains through survey No 109, meeting a big hallu at a point about 11 chains south from the southernmost corner of survey No 107 then south west through survey No 109 for about 1 chains meeting its west side at a point about 11 chains north from its south west corner then in the same direction through survey No 110 for 10 chains to meet the Kodasi halla on the south side of survey No 110 C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 14th February 1914
8	Do	Do	Requests that right to worship Siddars in survey No 84 may be admitted with right of way to them along two foot-paths leading from Melnikoppa and Kodurhisi	May be admitted	Right to worship the Siddari in survey No 84 will be admitted on condition that access to them will be along the foot paths branching from the Yemmevalli cart track and the foot path leading from Melnikoppa C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 14th February 1914
9	Do	Do	Requests that right of way to the following paths may be admitted — (1) Foot-path from Bellur to Togari (2) Cart-track from Yemmevalli to Bellur	Do	Right of way to the foot path leading to Yemmevalli and Togari and the cart track leading from Yemmevalli to Bellur will be admitted throughout the year C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 14th February 1914
10	Hoova holder of survey No 81 of Bellur (Jain)	13th Feb 1914	States that he enjoys 60 acres of kan in survey No 81, and prays that it may be excluded	May be excluded	The claim of Hoova to an extent of 60 acres in survey No 81 will be admitted as it is supported by long account but the interest of the forest here dictate the retention in the enjoyment of the individual from the Reserve C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 14th February 1914
11	Veerappa, patel of Ravi	Do	States that the preliminary demarcation line runs adjacent to the hamlet of Heggadal and deprives the ryots thereof of their pasture lands and jungle which supply soppu to paddy fields, that the same inconvenience is caused by it to the ryots of Bilikoppa hamlet that a large extent of his village lands has already		We have already taken a large extent of lands from the Ravi village to the Kavledurga block the settlement of which I completed last year The boundary line of the proposed Kodasi Reserve greatly trenches upon the grazing lands known as Thyanu and the village forest which supplies the ryots of the hamlets of Heggadal and Bilikoppa with soppu, timber, fuel etc

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			been taken for the Kavaledurga block, that survey No. 93 is grazing land known as "byana" and that survey No 61 is the nearest jungle to the former hamlet for procuring timbers, etc., for the raiyats under special privilege rules. He therefore begs that the line may be shifted farther by 2 miles.		Survey No. 93 may be excluded The line may be shifted to a distance of a mile.	It is therefore equitable to exclude a large portion of grazing land bearing survey No. 93 and the portion of the jungle in survey No 61 close to the above hamlets The demarcation line which touches these hamlets therefore requires shifting farther away from them. In these circumstances, I direct that it be transferred to the left bank of the big halla which cuts the northern boundary of the village and then taken at an angle 15° in a south-easterly direction for about 69 chains so as to meet the west side of survey No. 61 at a point about 28 chains south from its north-west corner; then north-east through the last named survey number for about 10 chains meeting its east side at a point about 40 chains south-east from its north-west corner and then south east through the said survey No 61 for 40 chains meeting its east side at a point about 10 chains south-west from its north-east corner C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 14th February 1914.		
12	Nanjundappa, patel of Togari.	16th Feb. 1914	States that the survey No. 40 in the hamlet of Amthi is in the holding of Veeraya, that survey No. 98 is an occupied land, and requests that sufficient extent of kan and sirkar lands may be excluded for the use of the raiyats.	. .	Survey No. 40 may be treated as an enclosure Survey No. 98 may be excluded Survey No. 79 (Soppin betta) may be excluded.	The preliminary demarcation line while running close to the dwelling houses in the hamlets of Mantravalli, Gudikallu and Gorakodu touches the edge of cultivated lands It therefore requires shifting in these localities. As it also trenches upon their gomal lands and jungle which supply for their bagayet and wet lands, provision has to be made by excluding sufficient extent of lands to meet the requirements of the villagers residing in the various hamlets which are isolated from one another I therefore direct that the same may be deviated as follows — Starting from a point on the Kodasi frontier about 25 chains south from the northern	. .	

								most corner of survey No. 99 of Togari, the line will run south along the said frontier for 16 chains, then south east through survey No 99 for 30 chains meeting a halla at a point about 15 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No 100, then in the same direction for 12 chains till it meets another halla at a point about 10 chains south west from the south-east corner of the said survey No. 100, then south-east through survey No 57 for about 33 chains till it meets a third halla at a point about 17 chains south west from the westernmost corner of survey No. 55, then east for 22 chains to meet the east side of survey No 57 at a point about 16 chains south east from the westernmost corner of survey No 14, then south east for 48 chains through survey No 45 to meet its south-east corner, then south-east for 29 chains along the west side of survey No. 4 to the south west corner of survey No. 34 then almost east through survey Nos. 36-13 and 45 in a straight line to the south-east corner of survey No 4. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914.
13	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that right to worship the Siddarbana in survey No. 43 may be admitted.	.....	May be admitted	Right to worship the Siddarbana in survey No 43 will be admitted. Access to it will be along the foot path leading from Gorakodu to Bellur. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914.	..
44	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the following path ways may be admitted — (1) foot path from Kodasi to Mandravalli, (2) foot-path from Hilikunji to Gudigal, (3) foot-path from Gorakodu to Bellur.	.....	May be admitted	Right of way to the pathways, leading from (1) Kodasi to Mandravalli, (2) from Hilikunji to Gudigal and (3) From Gorakodu to Bellur will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 17th February 1914.	...

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Nanjundappa, patel of Kalludiabigal.	16th Feb. 1914	State that the preliminary demarcation line runs at the foot of dwelling houses in the Heragadde hamlet, the raiyats of which depend for soppu on survey No. 45 and on survey No. 50 for grazing, that the raiyats of Vategadde resort to survey No 25 for grazing, that the raiyats of Thumri depend likewise for their requirements on survey Nos. 27 and 13, and begs therefore that adequate extent of lands to meet the requirements may be excluded from the Reserve.	.....	Survey No. 50, as also portions of survey Nos. 27 and 13, may be excluded.	In the Kalludiabigal village the proposed demarcation line passes similarly close to the hamlets of Thumri, Vategadde and Heragadda, while it touches some cultivated lands I accordingly direct that the said line be taken along the west and south sides of survey No 58 to its south-east corner, then along the west side of survey No 27 to its south-west corner, then east through survey No. 25 for 23 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 12 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No 33, then in the same direction for 23 chains till it meets another halla at a point about 13 chains south-west from the north east corner of survey No 33, then south-east through survey No. 25 for 43 chains to the southernmost corner of survey No 52, then in the same direction for 25 chains along the south side of survey No 50 to the south west corner of survey No 49, then for 4 chains to meet the south west corner of survey No 48, then in the same direction through survey No 45 for about 19 chains to meet a halla at a point about 12 chains south-east from the south-east corner of survey No 47, then south-east for 29 chains to meet the east side of survey No 45 at a point about 9 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 42 and then in the same direction through survey No 40 for about 25 chains to meet its south side at a point about 10 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No 44. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 17th February 1914.		
16	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that the occupied survey No. 33 may be excluded from the Reserve.	.....	May be treated as an enclosure ..	Survey No 33 being an occupied kan will be treated as an enclosure in the block C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914.		

17	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading to Bellur from Thumri *via* Amthi, and to those leading to Bellur from Heragadde and Wategadde may be admitted	.....	May be admitted ...	Right of way to the foot-paths leading from Thumri to Bellur *via* Amthi in the Togari village and from Heragadde and Wategadde to Bellur will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914.	...
18	Do ...	Do ...	States that there are sacred spots in survey Nos. 50 and 52 known as Siddarbana and Chowdi respectively and prays that right to worship these may be admitted.	.....	Do ...	Claim to worship the Siddarbana in survey No. 50 and Chowdi in survey No 52 will be admitted But these fall outside the settled boundary line C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914	..
	.....	.....	.....	....	. ...	As the villages of Togari and Kalludiahigal are hemmed in on 3 sides by the forest boundaries of the Kodasi and Sharavati Reserves, it is but fair that the raiyts of these villages should be given the concession to graze their cattle 435 and 229 respectively free in the Reserve, during the prescribed season. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 17th February 1914.	.
19	Nagappa, patel of Bisingram.	9th Mar. 1914	States that the raiyats obtain fuel, etc, from survey No. 12, that the demarcation line as now laid out hem in his village on 3 sides while they separate from them the jungle which supplies soppu, etc, and prays that the above survey No. 12 may be excluded from the Reserve and adequate lands for supplying soppu, etc., may be left.	.....	The line may be shifted to a distance of 10 chains from the edge of cultivation	The village of Bisingram is also hemmed in on 3 sides by the demarcation lines of the proposed Kodasi and Sharavati Reserves and is thereby deprived of the jungle in survey Nos 29, 12 and 18 which supply soppu, etc, to the villagers While shifting the forest boundaries, liberal provision has therefore to be made for meeting their requirements in the matter of soppu, grazing and fuel. I accordingly direct that the preliminary demarcation line of the Kodasi Reserve be shifted south to the north-west corner of survey No 12 and taken east for 10 chains along its north side, then south through survey No. 12 in a stright line for about 67 chains so as to meet its south side at a point	.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest—*contd.*

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						about 15 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No 11 and then south-west along the said south side of survey No. 12 to its south-west corner. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 12th March 1914.		
	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.. .	As in the case of Togari and Kalludiabigal, the raiyats of Bisingram and Yemarvalli are entitled to graze their cattle 466 and 361 respectively, free in the Reserve, during the prescribed season. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 12th March 1914.		
20	Nagappa, patel of Bisingram.	9th Mar. 1914	Requests that right of way to the foot-paths leading to Yemervalli and Karemane may be admitted.	.....	May be admitted ..	Right of way to the foot-path leading to Karemane and Nerlemane will be admitted The other foot-path falls outside the settled boundary line. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914		
	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ...	... .	Owing to the alteration of the boundary 140 acres will be excluded out of the proposed extent, for the use of the raiyats, as also survey No 16 which was proposed to be treated as an enclosure. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914.	...	

21	Nagappa, patel of Yemarvalli	Do	States that as the demarcation line runs in the hamlets of Soolagode, Kothur and Tenkabyle, sufficient extent of jungle may be excluded and the line thrown back further away and survey No 117 be left for the ryots of Soolegode		The line may be so shifted as marked by me in the village map	For reasons stated in my decision relating to the settlement of the Sharavati Reserve as it affects the Yemaravalli village I direct that the preliminary demarcation line running adjacent to the hamlets of Soolagode, Kothur and Tenkabyle be shifted west by about 10 chains and taken west along the north side of survey No 117 for about 10 chains then out west through the said survey number for about 42 chains to a point on the ridge about 18 chains north-east from the north east corner of survey No 119 and then almost west through the said survey No 117 for about 17 chains to meet its west side at a point about 18 chains south west from the south-west corner of survey No 94 which is treated as an enclosure having a margin of 2 chains on three sides and of 2 chains on the west side The other line running within the limits of this village will be shifted south to the south west corner of survey No 117 and taken south east in a north-west line to the north ern frontier of the Nerlemane land to the south east corner of survey No 93 C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914
22	Do	Do	Requests that right to worship Siddarbana in survey No. 117 may be admitted		May be admitted	Claim to Siddarbana in survey No 117 will be admitted, but it falls outside the settled line C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914
23	Do	Do	Requests that right of way to the cart track leading to Bellur and to the foot path leading to Nerlumane may be admitted		May be admitted	Right of way to the cart track (10 feet wide) from Yemaravalli to Bellur and to the foot path (6 feet wide) from Yemaravalli to Nerlamane will be admitted throughout the year C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Kodasi State Forest—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Puttanaika, a leading raiyat of Nerlemane.	9th Mar. 1914	Represents that the preliminary demarcation line runs at the edge of cultivated lands depriving the raiyats of a major portion of jungle on which they depend for soppu, fuel, etc, and therefore begs that it may be thrown back so as to exclude sufficient jungle for their purpose.	.. ..	.....	Here again the preliminary demarcation line abuts on some of the occupied lands and runs close to the dwelling houses in the hamlets of Kattagadde, Jogisara and Honaganabyle. It includes within the reserve two occupied kans and a large portion of the District Forest. The khatedars of the above kans have stated that their occupancy is clubbed with Government kan and made into one survey number and that their holdings have not been separately defined and demarcated They have agreed to rest content with a portion of the kan equivalent in extent to their holding and situated close to their wet lands Instead of treating these portions as enclosures, I would exclude the same from the reserve, as the preliminary demarcation line running close to them has to be shifted owing to its proximity to the adjoining cultivated lands It is also necessary to exclude a portion of the jungle out of the proposed lands, for meeting the communal requirements of the villagers. In these circumstances, I direct that the preliminary demarcation line be deviated on the south side of survey No. 1 at a point about 25 chains south-east from the north east corner of survey No 2 and taken north-east through survey Nos 1 and 20 to the northernmost corner of the latter survey number then north-west through survey No 19 for about 26 chains to meet its west side at a point about 15 chains south-west from its north west corner, then north-west through survey No 31 for about 62 chains to a point about 15 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 44, then south west through survey No 31 for about 21 chains to meet its west side at a point about 11 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 45, and then north-west through survey No. 46 for about 31 chains to meet its west side at a point about 12 chains north from the north-west corner of survey		

						No. 47 which is also a point situated on the west side of survey No. 51 to the adjoining Ravi village about 10 chains south-west from its north-east corner C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 12th March 1914.
25	Puttanaika, a leading raiyat of Nerlemane	9th March 1914	Requests that right of free grazing may be admitted.	....	May not be admitted	As even according to the alterations made in the boundary line as many as 472 acres will be included in the Reserve and as any concession given to the malnad raiyats in the matter of grazing can never be considered too much, I decide that the raiyats of Nerlemane be entitled to graze their cattle (198) free in the Reserve during the prescribed season. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914.
						26 and 27
26	Do ...	Do ...	States that he has been enjoying an extent of 54 acres and 28 guntas in survey No. 20 (kan) and paying a kandayam of Rs. 3-6-6, and prays that the said extent may be excluded from the Reserve.	....	May be excluded	The claims of Puttanaika and Seshanna to portions of survey Nos 20 and 1 to the extent of 54 acres 28 guntas and 12 acres 28 guntas respectively, will be admitted, but these portions fall outside the settled boundary line of the Reserve. C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 12th March 1914
27	Seshanna, Khatedar of survey No. 1 (Kan.) in the Nerlemane village.	Do ...	Represents that he is in possession of 12 acres 28 guntas (Kan.) in survey No 1, and that it may be excluded from the Reserve.	....	Do	*Vide claim 26*
28	Puttanaika, a leading raiyat of Nerlemane	Do ..	Requests that right of way to the foot-paths leading to Bisingram, Yemarvalli, Bellur and Ravi may be admitted.	.....	May be admitted	Right of way to the foot-paths leading to (1) Bisingram, (2) Yemarvalli, (3) Bellur, and (4) Ravi will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year Width to be 6 feet C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 12th March 1914.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken						
													Occupied				Assessed waste		
														Area		Assessment		Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10		
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A g.	Rs a. p.
Nagar ...	Nagar	Kodasi	2,163	24	423	7	91	3	..	...	1,587	34	..	...	...	.. ...	.	. ...	.
									Village site, etc.										
			...	...	...	...	...	.	61	10	..	..	...		...	. ..	...	..	. .
			...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..				. ....	...	.	.
			...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	. ...	...	.	.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...				.....	...	..	. .
			...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	.. ..	.	..	. .
			...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	. ..	.	.	.
			..	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	. ..	.	..	. .
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	. ..	.	.	. .
		Total ...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	..	..	...	..	..		.	.. ...	...	.	. .
Do ...	Do ...	Hilikunji ...	2,901	22	253	2	57	33	...	..	1,949	3	...	...	.	. ..	...	...	... .
									Village site, etc.										
			..	...	...	...	.	...	41	24	...	..	...	...	..	.. .	..	..	... .
			...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..			...	...		. ..		..	.. ....
			...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	. ..		..	.. ....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	.. ..	.	..	.. ....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.. ..	...	..	.. ....
			...	...	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	.	.. ..		..	.. ....
		Total ..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	.	.		..	... .
Tirthahalli ...	Tirthahalli ...	Nerlemane ...	1,762	4	278	39	9	39	683	24	730	8	...	..	...	....		.	... .
									Village site, etc.										
			.	...	...	.	...	..	4	14	55	0 Kan	..	...	..	..			..
			...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	.. ..	.	.	... ..
			...	...	...	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	. ..	.	.	..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.. ..	...	.	. .
		Total ..	...	.	..		.		.		.								

C — Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest —*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken: Kharab — S No / Part	Kharab — Area A	Kharab — Area g	Gomal — S No / Part	Gomal — Area A	Gomal — Area g	Total — A	Total — g	Kharab less assignments for gomal — S No	Kharab less assignments for gomal — Area A	Kharab less assignments for gomal — Area g	Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal: Gomal plus assignments from kharab — S No	Gomal plus assignments from kharab — Area A	Gomal plus assignments from kharab — Area g	Total — A	Total — g	Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied land acquired (column 9) — Rs a p
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
Nagar	Nagar	Kodasi				17	222	0	222	0				6	269	21				
														52	5	36				
														17	19	2				
														89	20	13				
														27	44	38				
														90	40	26				
														86	1	22				
														87	10	22				
														91	0	9				
														88	19	34				
														93	8	19				
														92	18	12				
														94	10	25				
														95	47	5				
														96	50	13				
														97	227	18				
		Total				1	222	0	222	0				16	1 222	14	1 222	14	391	
Do	Do	Hirikunji				Part 1	170	0						4	534	38				
						Part 21	150	0						5	3	29				
														24	501	32				
														23	127	31				
														41	50	7				
														49	3	25				
														55	149	30				
														71	266	31				
		Total				2	320	0	320	0				8	1,629	3	1,629	3	314	
Tirthahalli	Tirthahalli	Nerlemane	Part 31	163	12	Part 1	74	0			46	232	37	1	14	37				
			46	15	0	Part 19	165	0			31	272	15	2	311	27				
						Part 20	54	28						19	43	17				
														20	55	0*				
														53	66	19				
		Total	2	178	12	3	293	28	472	0	2	505	12	4	436	20	941	32	198	
														1	55	0*				

No. R. 11578—Fr 122 15 6, DATED 3RD JULY 1916.

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest—*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
Nagar	Nagar	Ravi	3.542	4	450	17	115	9	1	29	2,948	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ..
			...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	. ...	...	..	...	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	.....	...	..	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	.	...	.. ...
			...	...	..	..	..	..	....	..	...	...	-	..	..	.....	...	...	...	.. ...
			..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	.. ..	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	. ...	...	...	.	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.. ..	..	..	..	. .
			...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	...	..	..	...
			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	.. ..	...	...	...	. . .
			...	..	..	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	.....	..	..	...	... . .
		Total ...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	... . .
Do ...	Do ...	Bellur	4,149	39	432	13	37	5	200	22	3,236	15	...	...	.	.....	106	6	32	23 0 0
			..	...	...	..	203	..	35	24	...	.	..	...	...	.....	107	2	12	6 8 0
			...	...	...	..	245	5	..	..	...	.	..	..	...	. ....	...	...	..	. ...
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	. .
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		Grand Total ...	.	...	.	.		..	..	..	..	.		..	...	.....	2	9	4	26 8 0
Do ..	Humcha	Togare ...	3,005	22	319	25	167	17	338	22	2,127	29	..	...	..	. . .	7	2	25	9 0 0
			..	...	..		.	..	22	9	..	.	.	...	...	..	42	...	31	1 0 0
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	.	.	..	...	.	...	...		...	..	..	.....		..		. .
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C Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest—*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken: Kharab: Area S No	A	g	Gomal: Area S No	A	g	Total: A	g	Area remaining free of village out of kharab and gomal: Kharabless assignments for gomal: S No	A	g	Gomal plus assignments from kharab: No	A	g	Total: A	g	Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for crops and lands acquired (not known)	
			11			12			13		14			15			16			17	18	
Nagar	Nagar	Ravi				Part 91	57							5	138	37						
						Part 61	73							7	561	19						
														27	289	11						
														28	968	24						
														29	196							
														70	58	15						
														12	2	32						
														8	48	6						
														61	193	0						
														93	288	22						
														98	31	22						
														117	20	3						
														140	256	11						
														192	158	10						
														203	256	9						
		Total				2	130		130					15	281	1	2,818	1	6			
Nagar	"	Nagar	Bellur			Part 7	30				84		22	7	469	11						
						32	210				87	92		32	214	58						
						85A	38				91	108		85	80	1						
						85B	272							89	327	27						
						110	30							103	318	20						
														85A	46	10						
														110	453	6						
														123	293	7						
														126	143	32						
		Total				5	890		899	1	3	200	22	9	2,846	15	2,516	37	56			
Nagar		Humcha	Togare			Part 99	60				31	32	10	1	171	20						
						Part 57	85				35	29	26	21	171	11						
						Part 46	53				49	23	9	26	51	26						
						6	58	20			66	90	11	56	2	20						
						5	110	31			67		11	43	209	19						
						Part 45	92				81		35	45	86	17						
						Part 36	10							50	72	1						
														53	115							
														57	103	20						
														64	81	1						
														7	96	38						
														73	13	20						
														87	13	28						
														99	195	3						
														106	46	21						
		Total				7	472	16	479	32	6	176	22	15	1,443	13	1,619	35	135			

No. R 1178 of 1915, dated 3rd July 1916.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest —*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a p.
Nagar ...	Humcha ..	Kalludiabigal ...	3,017	39	264	32	49	25	310 Village site, etc.	36	2,389	21	..	...	...	.....	..	...	...	. ...
			...	...	.	..	..	...	34	5	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	. ....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
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			...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
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			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
		Total ...	...	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	..	... ..	...	...	...	..
Tirthahalli ...	Tirthahalli ...	Bisingiam	1,239	1	132	0	30	32	870 Village site etc.	35	201	29	...	...	...	.... .	...	...	...	.. .
			...	...	...	...	...		3	25	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	... ..	...	...	..	.....
			...	..	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	. ....	...	...	...	... .
			...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
		Total ..	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	.. ...	..	..	..	... ..
Do ...	Agrahar ..	Yemervalli	1,948	10	257	19	19	32	47 Village site, etc.	14	1,619	1	...	...	...	....	..	...	...	....
			...	.	..	..	...	..	14	24	.	...	...	...	...	. ....	...	.	..	. ...
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			..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	.....
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	..	...	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		4	12	20	39 8 0

C —Statement of lands taken up for the Kodasi proposed State Forest—*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal						Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal		Total	Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12		13	14			15			16	17	18	
			S No	Area A.	g	S No	Area A.	g	A	g	S No	A	g	S No	A	g		Rs a p
Nagar	Humcha	Kalludiabigal	Part 45	310	36	25	213	0				2	0	17				
						40	39	0				3	15	31				
												10	1	32				
												11	109	12				
												13	71	16				
												15	98	23				
												16	1 6	19				
												25	125	13				
												27	106	7				
												29	0	7				
												39	197	33				
												49	214	32				
												50	67	28				
												52	96	25				
												58	76	18				
												59	1	35				
												61	20	13				
		Total	1	310	35	2	283	0	594	36					17	1 211*	21	1,211	21	229	
Tirthahalli	Tirthahalli	Bisingram	12	95	0				95	0	Tank 10	1	32		18	79	29				
											Tank 19	2	18								
											1	145	27								
											29	191	19								
											12	252	19								
		Total	1	95	0				95	0	5	639	35		1	794	29	710	24	361	
Do	Agrahar	Kemervalli				Part 117	115	0	115	0	Part 5	82	39		Part 5	59	18				
											63	13	15		21	17	23				
															88	122	26				
															53	55	20				
															117	726	94				
		Total				1	115	0	115	0	2	17	14		5	1 282†	1	1 329	15	466	
		Grand Total	5	594	8	23	2 726	1	1,322	32		5 19 Sq miles									

* After deducting 861 acres taken for the Sharavati block
† After deducting 145 k 122 g. taken for the Sharavati block.
‡ After deducting 213 g taken for the Sharavati block

C VENKATA RAO,
Forest Settlement Officer.

No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Notification No. R. 9405—Ft. 149-06-4, dated 19th April 1907, declaring, under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation, that it is proposed to constitute certain lands in the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks as a State Forest under the name of the Tungabhadra block.

2. Letter No. *6413, dated 24th November 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding letter No. *74, dated 13th December 1914, with its enclosures the B and C Registers from the Forest Settlement Officer, reporting on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and recommending the issue of the final notification.

3. Letter No. 6890, dated 6th January 1916, from the Conservator of Forests, stating that he is agreeable to the settlement effected.

4. Letter No. 12628, dated 27th March 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner, re-submitting with certain corrections the settlement papers.

* (Printed as accompaniments with the B and C Registers.)

Order No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

Government approve of the settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer. Survey No. 794 and portions of Survey Nos. 793, 426 and 774 in the Mavinkere village included within the block will be treated as enclosures, as they are inam lands assigned to the Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa. The notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation declaring the block a State Forest with effect from 1st August 1916, will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the villages in which the forest is situated.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with the map and statements.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—C.R.

No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 300—*Ft.* 96-15-7, *dated 7th July* 1916.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that, from 1st August 1916, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluks	Approximate area	Name of block	Situation and boundaries
Kadur	Koppa and Mudgere	77·89 sq. miles	Tungabhadra	*Situation.*—The extensive mountainous regions of the western ghats extending from the slopes of Varahaparvata on the west, to those of Mertiparvata on the east, the northern half of which drains into the river Tunga in the Koppa Taluk and the southern half into the river Bhadra in the Mudgere Taluk. *North.*—Starting from a point on a halla in Survey No. 6 of the Kere village, about 2 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 7 of the said village, the line runs south-east along the said halla for about 19 chains till it meets the east side of the said Survey No. 6 of Kere, then south-east through Survey No. 10 of the Gulganjimane village for about 34 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 9, then in the same direction through Survey No. 10 for about 9 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 8 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 9, then north-east through Survey Nos. 10 and 11 for about 30 chains up to a halla at a point about 20 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 8, then north-east through Survey No. 11 for about 54 chains to the trijunction of Survey Nos. 11, 12 and 25, then along the right bank of the Tunga river to a point about 11 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 33 of the Sunkadamakki village, then south-east in a straight line through Survey No. 56 of the said village for 82 chains till it meets its south side at a point about 31 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 57, then east along the south side of Survey No. 56 to its south-east corner, then north-west through the said Survey No. 56 for about 75 chains to a point on the south side of Survey No. 1 of Nemmar Coffee Estate about 5 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 51 of the Sunkadamakki village, then north-west and north along the west side of the said Survey No. 1 of Nemmar Coffee Estate to the north-east corner of Survey No. 56 of the Sunkadamakki village, then north-east along the right bank of the Tunga river for about 22 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 2 of the said Nemmar Coffee Estate, then along its south side to its south-east corner, then south-east through Survey No. 1 for about 70 chains till it meets its south side at a point about 23 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 54 of Harur, then south through Survey No. 71 of the said village for about 50 chains to its south side at a point about 23 chains east from its south-west corner, then south-east through Survey No. 71 of the Malanad village for about 48 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 3 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 94 of the Malanad village, then across the said halla to a point about 3 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 94, then north-east along the said halla to a point about 4 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 94, then east along the south side of Survey No 71 to its south-east corner, then south-west through Survey No. 75 for about 13 chains to the easternmost corner of Survey No. 70, then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 76 of Malanad to its south-west corner, then north-east along its south side to its south-east corner, then north-east along the east side of Survey No. 70 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 58, then north-east through Survey No. 57 for about 82 chains to a point about 14 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 51, then south-east through Survey No. 57 for about 47 chains to the westernmost corner of Survey No. 52 of Harlani, then south-east along its west side for about 15 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 51 of the said village, then along its west side to its south-west corner, then south-west through Survey No. 50 for about 67 chains to its south-west corner, then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 42 to its south-west corner, then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 44 of the Megur village for about 45 chains, then east in a straight line through Survey No. 44 for about 99 chains to the westernmost corner of Survey No. 13 of the Kalgundi village.

No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

East.—Thence south-east along the west side of Survey No. 13 of Kalgundi to its south-west corner, then north-east along its south side for about 33 chains to a point about 20 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 38, then south-east through Survey No. 31 for about 60 chains to a point about 21 chains south-east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 96, then south-east through the said Survey No. 31 and Survey No. 64 for about 42 chains to a point about 24 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 62, then south-east through Survey No. 64 for about 50 chains to a point about 23 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 68, then south-east through Survey Nos. 69 and 76 for about 73 chains to the south-east corner of the latter survey number, then south-west along its south side to its south-west corner, then north-west and south-west along the north side of Survey No. 64 of the Hornad village for about 117 chains touching the northernmost corner of Survey No. 65 to a point about 30 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 62, then north-west along the north side of Survey No. 48 to its north-west corner, then south-west along its west side for about 32 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 792 of the Mavinkere village, then south for a distance of 46 chains along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 792, then south-east for a distance of 54 chains to a point about 15 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 782, then south-east through Survey No. 51 of Hornad for about 77 chains to a point on a halla about 21 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 50, then south-east through the said Survey No. 51 for about 70 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 136, then south-west through Survey No. 426 of Mavinkere for about 118 chains to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 54 of the Kalkod village, then south-west through Survey No. 42 for about 77 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 8 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 43, then north-east along the said halla for about 58 chains till it meets the south side of Survey No. 41, then south-west along the said south side for about 27 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 32, then along the north side of Survey Nos. 32, 58 and 59 to the north-west corner of Survey No. 32, then south-east through Survey Nos. 60 and 30 for about 55 chains till it meets the north side of Survey No. 31 at a point about 19 chains west from its north-east corner, then south-east through Survey Nos. 31 and 30 for about 62 chains to a point on a halla about 6 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 62, then south-east through Survey Nos. 30 and 29 for about 48 chains till it meets the Bhadra river.

South.—Thence north-west and south-west along the left bank of the Bhadra river for about 90 chains to the junction of a halla with the Bhadra river, then north-west for about 45 chains through Survey No. 98 of the Samse village to a point on a halla about 21 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 99, then west through Survey No. 98 for about 68 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 58, then along its north side to its north-west corner, then north-west along the east side of Survey No. 59 for about 115 chains in a straight line to a point about 26 chains south from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 52, then north-east through Survey No. 57 for about 28 chains to a ridge, then north-west through Survey Nos. 57 and 56 for about 67 chains to a point on the ridge about 33 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 53, then south-west through Survey Nos. 56 and 55 for about 64 chains to a point on the ridge about 35 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 54, then south through Survey Nos. 55 and 47 along a series of ridges for about 41 chains to a point about 41 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 51, then south-east through Survey No. 47 along a series of ridges for about 40 chains to a point on the north side of Survey No. 77 about 26 chains south-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 74, then south-west along the said north side of Survey No. 77 for about 79 chains till it meets the Bhadra river, then along the left bank of the Bhadra river until it crosses the south side of Survey No. 37 at a point about 33 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 36, then west along the said south side for about 5 chains, then south-west for about 66 chains through Survey No. 33, then north-west and north until it meets its west side on the South Canara frontier at a point about 60 chains south-east from its north-west corner.

West.—Thence along the South Canara boundary till it meets the south side of Survey No. 46 of the Mudaba village at a point about 38 chains north-east from its southernmost corner, then north-east through Survey Nos. 46 and 12 of the said village for about 46 chains to one of the corners on the east side of Survey No. 40, then north-east through Survey No. 12 for about 14 chains to a point about 5 chains east to another corner of the said Survey No. 40 on its east side, then west for 5 chains to meet the last mentioned corner, then north-west and north along the east side of Survey No. 40 to its north-east corner, then north through Survey No. 12 for about 11 chains till it meets its east side, then north-east through Survey No. 11 for about 65 chains to a point on its east side about 6 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 12 of the Kere village, then north-east through the said Survey No. 11 for about 38 chains to a point on halla about 6 chains south from

No. R 2369—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

the southernmost corner of Survey No. 1 of the said village, then north-east through Survey No. 6 for about 32 chains to a point on a hilla about 6 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 8, the north-east through Survey No. 6 for about 29 chains to the starting point.

Remarks.—*A.—The following rights of way are admitted within the block throughout the year.*

(1) *Foot-path*, from Kere to Shirlu, 6 feet wide and about 125 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 10 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 8 of the Kere village, runs south-east and south-west through Survey Nos. 6 and 11 of the said village and Survey No. 13 of Shirlu and reaches the Mutharike enclosure.

(2) *Foot-path*, branching from the above and leading to South Canara, 6 feet wide and about 100 chains long, open for men and cattle. It branches in Survey No. 13 of the Shirlu village at a point about 20 chains east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 11 of Kere, goes south and south-west through Survey No. 13 of Shirlu and quits the forest in its western boundary at a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 14 of Shirlu.

(3) *Foot path*, from a point on the east side of Survey No. 40 of Mudaba to Shirlu, 6 feet wide and about 108 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 8 chains east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 41 of Mudaba, runs in a north-east direction through Survey Nos. 12 and 11 of Mudaba and Survey No. 13 of Shirlu and joins foot-path No. 2 *supra*.

(4) *Foot-path*, from the south-east corner of Survey No. 14 of Mudaba to Shirlu, 6 feet wide and about 60 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its western boundary at a point about 24 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 14, runs south-east through Survey No. 11 of Mudaba and joins foot-path No. 3 *supra* in the latter survey number.

(5) *Foot-path*, from Yedagaru (hamlet of Gulganjimane) to Gulganjimane, 6 feet wide and about 38 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in the Yedagaru enclosure at a point about 35 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 15 of Gulganjimane, runs north-west through Survey Nos. 12 and 11 and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 20 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 8.

(6) *Foot-path*, from Bechuvalli (hamlet of Gulganjimane) to Mathavalli travellers' bungalow, 6 feet wide and about 13 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the said enclosure at a point about 10 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 22 of Gulganjimane, runs south to the said travellers' bungalow crossing the enclosure line.

(7) *Cart-track*, from Nemmar Coffee Estate to Gulganjimane, 15 feet wide and about 47 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 7 chains south-east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 40 of Sunkadamakki and quits the forest crossing the demarcation line, and again it enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 33 of Sunkadamakki, runs south-west through Survey No. 56 and reaches the Humbalakere enclosure.

(8) *Foot-path*, from Sunkadamakki to the Hadi village, 6 feet wide and about 47 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 32 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 57 of Sunkadamakki, runs west and south-east through Survey No. 9 of Hadi and reaches the Yemagundi enclosure.

(9) *Foot-path*, from Balgere to Hadikarur, 6 feet wide and about 13 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Kesagodu enclosure at a point about 19 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 25 of Balgere, runs south-west through Survey No. 7 of Hadikarur and reaches the Kadakallu enclosure.

(10) *Foot-path*, from Balgere to Malanad, 6 feet wide and about 30 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Adakesu enclosure at a point about 10 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 13 of Balgere, runs south-east through Survey No. 9, and quits the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 4 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 76 of Malanad.

(11) *Foot-path*, from Malanad to Mundodi, 6 feet wide and about 24 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 3 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 76, runs south-east through Survey No. 83 of Malanad and reaches the Mundodi enclosure.

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(12) *Foot-path*, from Halmakki (hamlet of Harlani) to Bheemansarlu and on to Jirkinmane (hamlets of Megur), 6 feet wide and about 48 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 5 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 39 of Harlani, runs south-west through Halmakki and Bheemansarlu enclosures and through Survey No. 54 of Megur and reaches the Jirkinmane enclosure.

(13) *Foot-path*, from Harlani to Yedakunda, 6 feet wide and about 41 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 3 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 42 of Harlani, runs south-west through Survey No. 54 and reaches the Yedakunda enclosure.

(14) *Foot-path*, branching from the above and leading to Jirkinmane, 6 feet wide and about 20 chains long, open for men and cattle. It branches from the above foot-path in Survey No. 54, runs south-west through the said Survey number and reaches the Jirkinmane enclosure.

(15) *Foot-path*, from Survey No. 11 of Kalgundi to Guligundi, 6 feet wide and about 25 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 27 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 13, runs south-west through Survey No. 21 and reaches the Guligundi enclosure.

(16) *Foot-path*, from Survey No. 62 of Kalgundi to Hornad, 6 feet wide and about 56 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 23 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No 62 of Kalgundi, runs south-west through Survey No. 64 and quits the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 22 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 63 of Hornad.

(17) *Foot-path*, branching from the above and leading to Mensinhadya 6, feet wide and about 57 chains long, open for men and cattle. It branches from the above foot-path in Survey No. 64 of Kalgundi, runs north-west and south-west through Survey Nos. 64 and 30 and reaches the enclosure (Mensinhadya).

(18) *Foot-path*, from Kalasa to Balgi, 6 feet wide and about 99 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 43 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 136 of Hornad, runs north-west through Survey No. 426 of Mavinkere and Survey No. 51 of Hornad and quits the forest in its eastern boundary at the northernmost corner of Survey No. 51 of Hornad.

(19) *Foot-path*, from Balgi to Kalkod, 6 feet wide and about 31 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 6 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 775 of Mavinkere, runs south-west through Survey No. 41 and quits the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 26 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 32 of Kalkod.

(20) *Foot-path*, from Kalkod to Karle enclosure, 6 feet wide and about 30 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 2 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 32 of Kalkod, runs north-west through Survey Nos. 41 and 35 and reaches the enclosure.

(21) *Foot-path*, from Lakya (hamlet of Simse) to Malleswara, 6 feet wide and about 40 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Lakya enclosure at a point about 27 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 44, runs south-east through Survey No. 47 and quits the forest in its southern boundary.

(22) *Foot-path*, from Survey No. 29 of Simse to Bhagavati, 6 feet wide and about 140 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its southern boundary at a point about 3 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 30 of Simse, goes north-west and south-west through Survey No. 33 and quits the forest in its southern boundary at a point about 10 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 36.

(23) *Foot-path*, from Mutharike (hamlet of Shirlu) to Simse, 6 feet wide and about 580 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Mutharike enclosure, runs south-west, south and south-east through Survey Nos. 6, 15 and 16 of Shirlu and Survey Nos. 33, 38 and 40 of Simse, and joins foot-path No. 22 *supra*.

(24) *Foot-path*, from Mutharike to Gulganjimane, 6 feet wide and about 100 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Mutharike enclosure at a point about 19 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 1 of Shirlu, runs north and north-west through Survey Nos. 28 and 6 of Shirlu and Survey Nos. 10 and 11 of Gulganjimane and joins *foot-path No. 5 supra*.

(25) *Foot-path*, from Gurge (hamlet of Shirlu) to Gulganjimane, 6 feet wide and about 80 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Gurge enclosure at a point about 20 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 27 of Shirlu, runs north and north-west through Survey No. 26 of the said village and Survey Nos. 19 and 18 of Gulganjimane, and reaches the Hornni enclosure.

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(26) *Foot-path*, from Gurge to Mutharike (hamlets of Shirlu), 6 feet wide and about 90 chains long, open for men and cattle. It begins in the Gurge enclosure, runs north-west through Survey Nos. 23, 26 and 28 of Shirlu and reaches the Mutharike enclosure.

(27) *Foot-path*, from Survey No. 60 of Sunkadamakki to Survey No. 61 treated as an enclosure, 6 feet wide and about 7 chains long, open for men and cattle. It enters the forest in its northern boundary at a point about 4 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 60 of Sunkadamakki, runs west through Survey No. 56 and reaches the enclosure.

B. (I). *The following concessions are admitted in the Block* :—

I. The hamlets of Mutharike, Sannamane and Mandala in the Shirlu village and its cultivated lands are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure having the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on the east side of Survey No. 13 of Shirlu, about 28 chains south from its northernmost corner, the line runs south-east along the halla till it joins the Tunga river, then along the left bank of the latter for about 40 chains, then across it and through Survey No. 6 for about 4 chains, then south for 40 chains through Survey No. 28 till it meets the east side of the said Survey No. 6, then south-east along the said east side of Survey No. 6 to its south-east corner, then west for about 75 chains through Survey No. 6 till it meets the Bhadra river; then north-west for about 65 chains through Survey No. 6 till it meets the Honnayakadala halla and then north along the west side of Survey No. 6 to the starting point.

(*a*) Survey No. 14 of Shirlu is treated as an enclosure with a margin of 5 chains on the north and south and 4 chains on the west.

(*b*) The hamlet of Gurge will be formed into an enclosure including the fields situated to the north of it, with the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on the left bank of the Korakanhalla about 20 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 27 of Shirlu, the line runs south-east for about 30 chains through Survey No. 26 till it meets its east side, then south in a straight line for about 66 chains till it meets the south side of Survey No. 23, and then in the same direction through Survey No. 18 for about 87 chains till it meets the north side of Survey No. 17, then west along the said north side of Survey No. 17 for about 63 chains, then north for about 113 chains through Survey Nos. 18, 23 and 26 till it meets a halla at a point about 17 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 27, and then north-east through the said Survey No. 26 for about 35 chains to the starting point.

II. In the Gulganjimane village the hamlets of Yedagaru, Horani, Kodasinakadu, Bechuvalli, Kelabechuvalli and Humbalkere are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a big halla about 12 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 14, the line runs east for about 11 chains through Survey No. 12 till it meets the said halla, then east along the said halla for about 30 chains till it meets the east side of the said Survey No. 12, then south along the said east side of Survey No. 12 to its south-east corner, then south-east along the south side of Survey No. 20 for about 30 chains till it meets a big halla, then along the said halla up to a point about 4 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 34, then west and north-west along its south and west sides to its north-west corner, then north through Survey No. 25 for about 29 chains to a point about 3 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 35, then north-east for about 10 chains through the said Survey No. 25 till it meets the demarcation line on the bank of the Tunga river then along the said demarcation line to the north-east corner of Survey No. 31; then south-west along its north side for about 15 chains, then south-west through Survey No. 31 for about 35 chains to the junction of two hallas, then south-east through Survey Nos. 31 and 20 for about 41 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 4, then along its north side to its north-west corner, then along the north side of Survey No. 1 to its north-west corner, then along the north side of Survey No. 4 till it meets the junction of two hallas, then along a halla till it meets the south side of Survey No. 3 at a point about 4 chains north-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 3, then south-east through Survey No. 20 for about 22 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 18, then west along its north side for about 55 chains till it meets a halla, then south for about 79 chains through Survey No. 18 to the south-west corner of Survey No. 19, then north-west for about 70 chains through the said Survey No. 18 to a point on its west side about 35 chains north-east from its south-west corner, then west through Survey No. 12 for about 25 chains, then north through Survey No. 25 for about 52 chains till it meets the starting point.

III. The travellers' bungalow in Survey No. 1 of the Mathavalli Coffee Estate is treated as an enclosure with a camping ground of 5 chains all round.

IV. Survey No. 61 of Sunkadamakki is treated as an enclosure with a margin of 5 chains all round.

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V. The hamlets of Yemagundi in Hadi, Kadakallu in Hadikarur, Kesigodu, Adikesa and Mundagaru in the Balgere village are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a small halla about 19 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 11 of Hadi, the line runs north-east through Survey No. 9 of the same village for about 22 chains, then south-east through the said survey number for about 45 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 29 of Balgere, then south along the west side of Survey No. 7 of Hadikarur for about 56 chains to a point about 25 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 5, then south-east through the said Survey No. 7 for about 55 chains till it meets a halla, then along the said halla for about 10 chains, then south across it and through Survey No. 7 for about 5 chains to a point about 5 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 8, then south-west through Survey No. 7 for about 39 chains till it meets its west side, then south-west along the said west side for about 50 chains to its south-west corner, then along its south side to its south-east corner, then along its east side to the north-west corner of Survey No. 17 of Balgere, then north-east through Survey No. 29 of the said village for about 20 chains to a point on a halla about 6 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 28, then along the said halla for about 8 chains to a point about 4 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 28, then north-east along the north side of Survey No. 17 to its north-east corner, then south-east through Survey No. 9 for about 83 chains to a point on a halla about 11 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 13, then south-west through the said Survey No. 9 for about 13 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of the said Survey No. 13, then south-west through the said Survey No. 9 for about 49 chains till it meets its west side, then south along its west side for about 26 chains to its south-west corner, then south-east through Survey No. 15 for about 63 chains to a point on its south side about 14 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 14, then south-west along the south side of Survey No. 15 to its south-west corner, then in the same direction along the south side of Survey No. 16 for about 37 chains to a point about 7 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 5, then south through Survey No. 7 for about 14 chains to a point about 8 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 5 ; then south-west through Survey No. 7 for about 17 chains till it meets the east side of Survey No. 6 at a point about 12 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 5, then north-west through Survey No. 6 for about 85 chains till it meets its west side, then north along the said west side to the south-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Hadikarur, then north-west through Survey No. 4 for about 16 chains to a point on a halla about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 11, then north-east for about 15 chains through the said Survey No. 4 to a point about 8 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 11, then north-west through Survey No. 4 for about 35 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 5; then north-west through Survey No. 4 for about 11 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 1 of Hadi, then north-east along the south side of Survey No. 2 for about 15 chains to a point on a halla about a chain south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 7, then north-west through Survey No. 2 for about 20 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 3, then along its west side to its north-west corner, then along its north side to its north-east corner, then north-east through Survey No. 2 for about 51 chains till it meets its north side at a point about 24 chains west from its north-east corner, then north-west through Survey No. 9 for about 58 chains to the starting point.

VI. The hamlets of Annige, Mundodi and Kachige in the Malanad village, and Jirkinmane, Yedakunda and Kadagundi in the Megur village are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :—

Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 58 of Malanad, the line runs south-east along a halla till it meets the west side of Survey No. 54 of Megur, then along the said west side for about 40 chains to a point about 10 chains east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 86, then south-east through the said Survey No. 54 for about 70 chains, then south-west through Survey Nos. 54 and 45 for about 81 chains to the easternmost corner of Survey No. 66, then west through Survey Nos. 66 and 51 for about 60 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 50, then north-west through Survey No. 51 of Megur and Survey No. 83 of Malanad for about 69 chains to a point about 13 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 88 of Malanad, then north-east through Survey No. 83 for about 73 chains to a point on a halla about 18 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 84, then north through Survey No. 83 for about 60 chains to the starting point.

VII. The hamlet of Halnakki in Harlani, and Bheemansarlu in Megur are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a halla about 20 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 58 of Harlani, the line runs east through Survey No. 50 for about 62 chains

to the south-west corner of Survey No. 51, where it meets the demarcation line, then along the said demarcation line to the south-west corner of Survey No. 50 of Harlam, then west along the south side of Survey No 59 of Megur to its south-west corner, then north-east through the said Survey No. 59 for about 50 chains to the junction of two hallas, then north along one of the said hallas which flows from the north to the starting point.

VIII. The hamlets of Gulgundi, Horikonda and Mensinhadya in the Kalgundi village are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure having the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a halla in Survey No. 21 of Kalgundi at a point about 30 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 19, the line runs north-east through Survey No. 21 for about 60 chains to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 17, then along its east side for about 40 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 96, then south-west through the said Survey No. 17 for about 70 chains till it meets its south side at a point about 17 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 16, then south-west through Survey No. 28 for about 32 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 16 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 30, then north-west through Survey Nos. 28 and 22 for about 97 chains to a point on a halla about 20 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No 23, then south-west through Survey No. 22 for about 38 chains till it meets a halla at a point about 13 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 24, then east along the said halla to the junction of two hallas; then north-east along a big halla through Survey Nos. 22, 28 and 17 to the junction of two hallas, then north-west along a small halla for about 16 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 21; then north-west through the same survey number for about 20 chains to the junction of two hallas, then north-west along a small halla for about 18 chains to the starting point.

IX. The hamlet of Karle in the Kalkod village is treated as an enclosure having the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a big halla about 8 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 37 of Kalkod, the line runs south-east through Survey Nos. 38, 39 and 40 for about 64 chains, then south-west through Survey Nos. 40, 41 and 35 for about 77 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 59, then along the demarcation line to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 60, then south-west along the north side of the said Survey No. 60 for about 15 chains to its north-west corner, then north-west through Survey Nos. 35 and 38 for about 117 chains to a point about 20 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 37, then north-east through Survey No. 38 for about 21 chains to the starting point.

X. The hamlet of Lakya in the Simse village is treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a halla about 16 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 45 of Simse, the line runs north-east through Survey Nos 47, 49 and 42 for about 58 chains, then south-east through Survey Nos. 42 and 55 for about 52 chains, then south-west through Survey Nos. 55 and 47 for about 61 chains to a point about 27 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 44, then north-west through Survey No. 47 for about 44 chains to the starting point.

XI. Survey No. 30 of Simse is treated as an enclosure.

XII. Survey No. 31 of the same village is also treated as an enclosure.

XIII. The hamlet of Sinkasara with Survey Nos. 41 and 32 in the said village is treated as an enclosure having the following boundary :—

Starting from a point on a big halla about 2 chains north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 41, the line runs south-east along a small halla for about 33 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 33, then south-west through the said Survey No. 33 for about 39 chains till it meets a big halla at a point about 6 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 32, then west through the said Survey No. 33 for about 20 chains, then north-west through the said Survey No. 33 for about 22 chains till it meets its north side, then north-east through Survey No. 40 for about 31 chains to the starting point.

XIV. Inam Survey No. 794 and portions of Survey Nos. 793, 426 and 774 of the Mavinkere village included in the reserve are also treated as enclosures.

Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 794, the line runs along the northern and eastern boundaries till it meets the north-west corner of Survey No. 793; then along the northern boundary of Survey No. 793 till it meets the north-west corner of Survey No. 792; then it runs north-east till it meets the demarcation line, then it runs along the demarcation line till the latter meets the northernmost corner of Survey No. 544 of Kalkode; then it runs north along the western side of Survey No. 426 till it meets its

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north-west corner, then it runs west and north along the south and western boundaries of Survey No. 774 till it meets the southernmost corner of Survey No. 793; then it runs north-west to the westernmost corner of Survey No. 793; then it runs north-west along the western boundary of Survey No. 794 to the starting point.

B. II. The raiyats of the following villages are entitled to graze their cattle in the Reserve on payment of a lump sum grazing fee noted against each of them, during the prescribed season:—

				Rs
1.	Kere	Cattle 214	... .	5 0 0
2.	Gulganjimane	„ 322	... ...	5 0 0
3.	Balgere	„ 255	... ...	7 8 0
4.	Sunkadamakki	„ 172	... .	4 0 0
5.	Hadikarur	„ 71	... ...	2 0 0
6.	Hadi	„ 102	... .	4 0 0
7.	Megur	„ 394	... ...	5 0 0
8.	Kalgundi	„ 790	... ...	10 0 0

II. (*a*) The raiyats of the hamlets of Shirlu are entitled to graze their own cattle free in the Reserve, limited to 50 head.

II. (*b*) The raiyats of the undermentioned villages are permitted to remove free, from the Reserve, for each family per annum, cane and vate to the extent noted against them.

1.	Mudaba	...	Cane	4	head-loads	Vate 4	cart-loads
2.	Kere	...	„	4	head-loads	„ 4	cart-loads
3.	Shirlu	...	„	4	head-loads	„ 4	cart-loads
4.	Gulganjimane	...	„	4	head-loads	„ 4	cart-loads

By Order,
L. Krishna Rao,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Letter No. 6413, dated 24th November 1915, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to submit herewith for the orders of Government the marginally noted papers relating to the settlement of the Tungabhadra block in the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks, received with letter No. 339, dated 10th February 1915, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

1. Letter No. 339, dated 10th February 1915, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.
2. Letter No. 74, dated 13—20th December 1914, from Settlement Officer with one enclosure.
3. Sketch.
4. Topo tracing.
5. B Register.
6. C Register.

2. The proposed block comprises the extensive mountainous regions of the western ghats extending from the slopes of Varaha Parvata on the west to those of Merti Parvata on the east, the northern half of which drains into the Tunga in the Koppa Taluk and the southern half into the Bhadra in the Mudgere Taluk. It covers an area of 49,839 acres and 16 guntas or about 77·87 square miles, of kharab and gomal lands.

3. Forty-three claims were preferred to the Settlement Officer, of which 5 related to rights of grazing, 14 to rights of way and the remaining 24 to rights of a miscellaneous character. Of these, 37 were fully and 5 were partly admitted, while the remaining one was rejected.

4. No appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Settlement Officer and the Deputy Commissioner has not recorded any objection to the reservation. The reservation of the block may, therefore, be approved and the final notification ordered to be issued.

No. R. 296-9 - Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

From C. Venkata Rao, Esq., B.A., Forest Settlement Officer, now Vice-President, to K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, dated 13th December 1914

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Tungabhadra block in the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks of the Kadur District

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation proposing to constitute the area into a State Forest appeared on pages 527 to 530 of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, dated the 22nd April 1907, and the proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was published on pages 90 to 96 of the Kannada issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, dated the 13th May 1907.

The proclamatory notices were got served on the villagers concerned through the Amildars of the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks.

3. The locality was inspected and perambulated by me in company with the Amildar of the Koppa Taluk and the Range Officer of the Koppa Range on the 15th, 16th and 24th April 1912.

4. The undermentioned forty-three claims were preferred to me during the enquiry;—

(i) Five claims to right of free-grazing.

(ii) fourteen claims to right of way.

and (iii) twenty-four claims to miscellaneous rights.

All the claims in (i) were partly admitted.

All the claims in (ii) were fully admitted.

Of the 24 claims in (iii), 23 were admitted and one rejected.

5. According to the preliminary notification issued by Government, Survey No. 794 and portions of Survey Nos 426, 774 and 793 of the Mavinkere village have been included in the Reserve in question. At the time of settlement, no claim for these lands was put forward by the temple authorities. I subsequently casually learnt that these survey numbers are treated as inam assigned to the Kalaseswaraswami temple and the sale proceeds of the produce of these inam lands is being credited to the said Kalasewaraswami temple funds. On a reference made to the Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk, it is ascertained that this is a fact (*Vide* his report No. 793, dated the 22nd June 1912.) I have therefore, subject to the approval of Government, treated them as enclosures within the block, the enclosure line being coloured green in the sketch map of the Reserve. (*Vide* claim No. 43 in the B Register.)

6. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District has intimated in his letter No. 2752, dated the 31st March 1914, that no appeals have been preferred to him against my settlement decisions.

7. The following records are herewith submitted :—

1. B. Register,
2. C. Register,
3. Sketch map,
4. Boundary notification,

and 5. Topo-tracing.

8. The date from which the reservation is to take effect, may be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Lakshmia Chetty, patel of Horaad.	13th April 1912	States that the preliminary demarcation line runs close to some cultivated lands and also the hamlets of Kesavinakonda and Chikanakodagi, that the cattle of these hamlets go for grazing to Survey No. 51 which has been proposed for inclusion in the Reserve and prays that it may be excluded therefrom, as also some lands fit for grazing, and for obtaining soppu, fuel and materials for building purposes.	.....	Only one full survey number, *viz.*, 51 has been proposed. The line runs beyond 5 chains from the edge of cultivation. Hence it may be confirmed.	The preliminary demarcation line runs close to the hamlets of Kesavankonda and Chikankodagi. It will therefore be deviated so as to run in a north-westerly direction in a straight line and meet the northernmost corner of Survey No. 51 whereby 167 acres of land will be excluded from the Reserve. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 13th April 1912.	.....	
2	Varadappa, patel of Kalkodu.	Do	States that the preliminary demarcation line may be shifted farther away from its present position wherever it abuts on the edge of cultivatin and dwelling houses and that sufficient lands may be left for grazing and for obtaining fuel and materials for agricultural implements, in addition to what has already been left, as on one side of the village there is the Bhadra river, and two hallas, which in the rainy season are unfordable.	.....	The preliminary demarcation line touches the tips of cultivated Survey Nos. 43 and 46 and is followed with definite points, leaving a large area to the south and east for the requirements of the raiyats. Hence the line may be confirmed.	Kalkod village is surrounded on one side by Bhadra river and on two sides by big hallas. It is necessary that liberal provision has to be made for the raiyats living within the above boundaries by excluding some lands out of Survey No. 12. I accordingly direct that the line be deviated at the north-east corner of Survey No. 32 and made to run east for about 30 chains along the east side of Survey No. 41 to the left bank of the halla, then along the said halla to a point about 6 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 43 and then north-east for about 90 chains in a straight line through Survey No. 42 to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 54 and then along its east side for about 37 chains where two bandhs are located in its bend. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 13th April 1912.	.....	
3	Do	Do	Represents that there is a hamlet attached to his village called Karle, and that it is proposed to be treated as an enclosure in the block, and prays that	.....	An area of about 30 acres of land may be set apart around the enclosure for the use of the raiyats residing therein.	The hamlet of Karle consisting of Survey Nos. 33, 34, 36 and 37 will be treated as an enclosure with sufficient lands around	.....	

			sufficient lands for pasturage and for obtaining fuel and materials for house building, may be excluded around the enclosure for the benefit of the raiyats Right of way from Kalkod to the above enclosure may also be admitted		them for the use of the raiyats concerned Its boundary will be as follws :— Starting from a point about 25 chains east from the south-west corner of Survey No 35 where 3 bandhs are located, the line runs north in a straight line through Survey Nos 35 and 38 for about 117 chains to a point about 19 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No 37, then north east for about 22 chains through Survey No 38 to a point about 10 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 37, then north-east for about 64 chains through Survey Nos. 39, 39 and 40 to a point about 33 chains east from the north east corner of Survey No 33, then south west for 77 chains through Survey Nos 40, 41 and 35 to a point on the bend in the south side of the last named survey number where two bandhs are put up, and then along the said south side to the starting-point. Right of way to the foot-path leading from Kalkod to the above enclosure will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year-width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 13th April 1912
4	Kalasiahebbar, patel of Mavinkere.	13th April 1912	States that the line now runs on 3 sides of Balagi which is a hamlet of Mavinkere, that adequate lands for grazing and for other requirements of the following hamlets may be left — 1. Kalgode 2. Hebbahele. 3. Abbugadige. 4. Suramanay. 5. Makkimane. 6. Guddemakki. 7 Karimane 8. Hosur. 9 Basavanatole. 10 Kelangadi 11. Yedalialu. 12. Kargadde 13 Rudrapur. 14 Melangadi and 15. Thodka	The area proposed for reservation out of this village is very small when compared with the area left out for the use of the raiyats But in Balagi the area remaining may not be adequate and hence an additional area of 50 acres may be left	Mavinkere village consists of a number of hamlets (*vide* patel's statement) It is proposed to include in the Reserve about 2,641 acres of gomal leaving for the communal purposes of the villagers about 5,700 and odd acres of gomal This is quite ample But as the dakle village of Balegi has to contribute the major portion of the proposed extent and as the preliminary demarcation line touches the village, it is necessary to have the line so shifted as to exclude the lands nearest it for grazing and other purposes As the halla to the east of the village cuts off a portion of its grazing lands, I would exclude more lands on the north and south of the village I accordingly direct that the line be deviated from the trijunction bandhs of Hornad, Mavinkere (Balegi) and Kalgundi and made to run so as

B.—**Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.** —*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						for about 58 chains along the north side of Survey No 792 which is also the Kalgundi gadi to its north west corner, then south-west for about 157 chains through Survey Nos. 793 and 774 in a straight line to a point on the west side of the latter survey number about 10 chains north from the south-west corner of Survey No 775, then south along the said west side of Survey No. 774 for about 26 chains to its south west corner, and then north-east through Survey No. 774 for about 126 chains in a straight line to the south-east corner of Survey No. 792. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 13th April 1912		
5	Kalasiahhebbar, patel of Mavinkere.	18th April 1912	Requests that right of way to the foot-path from Balegi to Kalkode *via* Survey Nos. 774 and 775 and to that leading from Kalsa to Balegi may be admitted.	....	.....	Right of way to the foot-paths leading from Kalkod to Balgi *via* Survey Nos 774 and 775 and to that leading from Kalsa to Balgi will be admitted for man and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 18th April 1912.	...	
6	Chendappa, a raiyat of Sir—	16th April 1912	States that on one side of the village there is the Bhadra river and on the remaining 3 sides the demarcation line runs and prays that the same may be so shifted as to exclude sufficient extent of lands for grazing and for obtaining soppu and materials for agricultural implements.	....	.. ..	Out of the Simse village which has already contributed as many as 23.546 and odd acres of land for the adjoining South Bhadra Block, 18 871 acres is now proposed to be included in the Reserve in question It is proposed to treat Survey Nos. 30, 31 and 32, etc , comprised in the hamlet of Sinkasara as an enclosure I would exclude a sufficient extent of pasture lands and some jungle for the use of	..	

No. 2969 Ft. 96 156, dated 7th July 1916.

the ryots of the above hamlet I accord
ingly direct that an enclosure round
Sinkasara (Survey Nos. 32 and 41) be
formed having the following boundary
Starting on the bank of a halla on
Survey No 32 at a point about 3
chains south from the south west
corner of Survey No 32 the line
goes west for about 20 chains to a
point on the ridge of the hill then
north-west for about 21 chains, then
north east for about 30 chains to a
point on the bank of the said halla
about 2 chains north from the
northernmost corner of Survey
No 41 then almost east along the
halla for about 40 chains as far as
the hamlet boundary on the south side
of Survey No 40 and then westwards
west for about 42 chains to the start-
ing point The area of 70 acres so
excluded by the enclosure boundaries
is more than enough for the use of
the small hamlet referred to above
Survey Nos. 40 and 91 will also be treated as
enclosures in the block Right of way to
the above enclosure will be by means of a
foot path leading from Survey No 39 to
Bingavatti (Survey No. 32)
The hamlet of Lakkavalli (Survey Nos 11 to and
41) will be treated as an enclosure with
sufficient margin of lands for grazing and
other purposes Its boundary will be as
follows
Starting from a point on a halla
Survey No. 11 about 4 chains
from the west side of Survey
[illegible] chains due north from the
[illegible] then westwards [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] 14 chains to the
[illegible] right [illegible] will
[illegible] part [illegible] to Mill
[illegible] road [illegible]
[illegible] survey [illegible]
The hamlet [illegible] ground [illegible]
[illegible] separated [illegible]
distance from [illegible] another [illegible]
of these villages [illegible] the [illegible]
where [illegible] not form [illegible] for many months in
the year and the [illegible] of the hamlets except
for the [illegible] of the [illegible]
Kalkuman [illegible] and [illegible]
There is no [illegible] to [illegible]
strip of land [illegible] and their [illegible]
for the exercise [illegible] of the [illegible]
of the ryots lives [illegible] I therefore
direct that the [illegible] be [illegible]
21 chains north east from [illegible]
corner of Survey No 46 and [illegible]

B.—**Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.**—*contd.*

No.	Names or surnames	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlements	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						for about 68 chains in a north easterly direction along the north side of Survey No. 77 to the top of the ridge about 26 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 74, then north-west through Survey Nos. 47 and 55 along the ridge for about 90 chains to a point about 36 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 54, then north-east for about 64 chains to a point about 53 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 53, then south-east through Survey Nos. 56 and 57 for about 67 chains to a point about 27 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 52, then south for about 28 chains to a point on the south side of Survey No. 57 about 25 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No 51, then south-east for about 117 chains along the south side of Survey No. 57 to the south-west corner of Survey No 58, and then along the north side of the said survey number to its north-east corner, then north-east for about 71 chains through Survey No. 98 to a point on a halla about 20 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 99 then south-east through Survey No. 98 for about 48 chains to the bank of the Bhadra river, then north-east and north along the left bank of the said river for about 74 chains to the north-east corner survey No. 98. By this modification of the line an extent of 1,312 acres will be excluded for the benefit of the residents of the hamlets mentioned above. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 16th April 1912.		

7	Manauna, patel of Nemmar Coffee Estate	23rd April 1912	Requests that lands sufficient to supply leaf-manure at the rate of 5 acres for each acre of either bagayet or wet land, and lands abutting on the river for the grazing of cattle may be excluded and the remaining taken for the Reserve.	.....	.....	No doubt 227 acres of this bechirakh village has been left for the use of the raiyats of the adjoining prosperous village of Nemmar This portion of the coffee estate is situated far away from the dwelling houses of Nemmar, and as the Sringeri-Mathavalli road runs at the edge of the Thunga river along which cattle can conveniently be taken for grazing, the villagers' prayer to exclude lands abutting on the river for grazing and other requirements appears to be reasonable. I accordingly direct that the line be shifted from its present position on the south side of Survey No. 1 to a point about 17 chains south-west and made to run through Survey No. 1 in a north westerly direction in a straight line for about 70 chains to the south east corner of Survey No. 2 and then along its south and west sides C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.
8	Do ...	.....	Requests that right of way to the cart-track leading to Sunkadamakki and to the foot-paths to Nemmar and Harur shown in the village map may be admitted.	.....	...	Right of way to the cart-track leading to Sunkadamakki and on to Gulgunjimane will be admitted for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. *Vide also claim 21.* Right of way to the foot-path leading to Harur and Nemmar will be admitted, but they fall outside the settled line. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd April 1912.
9	Manauna, patel of Malapad.	.....	States that the demarcation line runs touching the dwelling houses and some of the cultivated lands, that the hamlets of Annigay in Survey No 84 and Mundavadi and Kachigay in Survey Nos. 87 and 88 are proposed to be treated as enclosures, and prays therefore that the line may be so shifted as to exclude adequate extent of jungle for supplying soppu to bagayet and wet lands, and that sufficient margin around each of the enclosures may also be left	...	..	The line touches some houses and cultivated lands It has therefore to be shifted from this locality Besides, adequate provision for soppu for bagayet and wet lands ha to be made by excluding the lands situated to the south of them. I accordingly direct that the line be deviated at a point about 18 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No 70 and made to run south-west in a straight line for 62 chains till it meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 58 then south west for about 7s chains along the south side of Survey No. 70 to the south east corner of Survey No. 76 then along its south side to its south west corner, then

B.—**Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.**—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						along its west side to its northernmost corner, and then north-east along the east side of Survey No. 75 for about 12 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No 71, then along its south side to its south-west corner, then south-west along the halla for about 15 chains to a point 3 chains west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 94 and then north-west for about 50 chains through Survey No. 71 to a point on the northern boundary of the village about 23 chains east from its north-west corner The hamlets of Annigay, Muradvadi and Kachigay will be formed into an enclosure having the following boundary :— The line begins on the south side of the village at a point about 35 chains east from its south-west corner and runs north through Survey No. 83 for about 35 chains then north-east through the said survey No. 83 for about 73 chains till it meets a big halla, then north-east for about 62 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 58, then south-east along the said halla for about 31 chains till it meets the south side of Survey No. 83 and then along the said south side for about 73 chains. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.		
10	Manappa, patel of Malanad.	23rd April 1912	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading to Megur and to that leading to enclosure from Mavinkodu may be admitted.	.....	.. ..	Right of way to the foot path leading to Megur through Survey No. 57 and to that leading to enclosure from Mavinkodu will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year-width to be 6 feet Foot-path to Megur falls outside the settled boundary. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	....	

11	Mananna, patel of Harur	.....	Represents that the preliminary demarcation line while abutting on the edge of cultivation in the hamlet of Thalagar, runs rather too close to the hamlets of Malanadu and Talagar and that it may be shifted further away from both these hamlets.	...	The preliminary demarcation line touches the Thalagar hamlet and also runs close to the hamlet of Malandur The line will be shifted westwards to a point about 23 chains east from the south-west corner of the village and made to run north through survey No 71 for 50 chains meeting the botte bandhs in the northern boundary of the village C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer, 23rd April 1912.	..
12	Gundanna, patel of Balgere	.....	States that the whole of Balgere is proposed to be treated as an enclosure within the Reserve and begs therefore that sufficient extent of lands for soppu and grazing around the asli and dakle villages may be left.	....	The asli and dakhle villages will be formed into an enclosure with the following boundary— Starting from the southernmost corner of Survey No 29, the line runs north-east for about 20 chains, then south-east for about 6 chains, then north-east for about 56 chains along its east side till it meets its north-east corner then south-east through Survey No 9 for about 82 chains till it meets a halla, then south west for about 13 chains, then west for about 50 chains till it meets the west side of Survey No. 9, then south for about 90 chains till it meets the south side of Survey No 15 at a point about 10 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No 14, then west for about 66 chains along the south sides of Survey No. 15 and 16, then south for about 15 chains through Survey No. 7, then south-west for 16 chains so as to meet its west side at a point about 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 5, then north-west for 85 chains through Survey No 6 to meet its west side and then north along the west side of the village to the starting point. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912	..
13	.....	.....	Requests that right of way to the foot-paths leading to Hadikarur and Malanad may be admitted.	....	Right of way to the foot-paths (6 feet wide) leading to Hadikarur and Malanad, from Balgere will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd April 1912	8

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce, easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Gundanna, patel of Balgere.	23rd April 1912	Requests that as almost all the pasture lands have been included in the Block, right of free-grazing may be admitted.	.....	.....	Right of free grazing for 255 head of cattle will be granted on payment of a lump-sum grazing fee of Rs. 7-8-0 which the raiyats have been now paying as hulbanni to the Revenue Department. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....	
15	Gundanna, patel of Hadi.	.....	Requests that margin of lands for soppu, etc., around the asli village and Yemagundi hamlet may be excluded and treated as enclosure for the use of the raiyats.	.....	.....	The asli and dakhle villages will be clubbed and formed into an enclosure with the following boundary— Starting from the north-east corner of survey No 2, the line runs south along the east side of the said Survey number, then along the 3 sides of survey No. 8, then along the east side of Survey No. 7 to its southernmost corner, then west in a straight line for about 20 chains to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 3, then along its west side to its northernmost corner, then north-east in a straight line through Survey No. 2 for about 53 chains to a point 16 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 10, then north-west for about 50 chains through Survey No 9 and then east for 23 chains through the said Survey No. 9 and then south-east through the said survey number for about 45 chains to the starting point. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....	
16	.....	.....	Requests that right of free-grazing may be conceded for 102 head of cattle, as most of the lands proposed to be included in the Reserve are pasture lands containing hardly any forest growth.	.....	.....	It is ascertained that there is hardly any forest growth in the lands of the village proposed to be included in the Reserve, and as they are said to be good pasture lands on which the cattle of Hadi depend for grazing, I decide that the cattle (102) of the said village be entitled to graze in the Reserve on payment of a lump-sum grazing fee of Rs. 4 per annum. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....	

17	Ballannabeggade, patel of Hadikarur.	23rd Apl. 1912	Represents that the whole of the village is proposed to be included in the Reserve, that it has two hamlets, *viz.*, (1) Kadakallu and (2) Hullagarmane, that the cattle of Asli and dakhle villages as also those of Sunkadamakki, Hadi and Balgere graze in the kharab lands, and prays therefore that this right may be recognized and sufficient extent of lands around Asli and dakhle villages may be left for soppu and fuel.	.....	.....	The Asli village and two hamlets attached to it will be formed into a block and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary :— Starting from the northernmost corner of Survy No. 4, the line runs south-east through Survey No. 7 for about 55 chains till it meets a halla, then along the said halla for about 8 chains, then south for about 5 chains to a point about 5 chains east from the eastern bend of Survey No. 8, then south-west for about 40 chains to a point on the east side of Survey No. 4, then south-east along the said side to the north-east corner of Survey No 2 then along the halla to a point about 10 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 5, then west through Survey No 4 for 15 chains, then north for 1 chains, then north-east for 12 chains, then north for 35 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 5, then west through Survey No. 4 for about 45 chains to a point about 15 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 6 and then along the western boundary of the village to the starting point. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....
18	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading to Balgere and to that leading to Survey No. 11 from Survey No. 5 may be admitted.	.....	.....	Right of way to the foot-path leading to Balgere will be admitted. (*Vide* also claim 19.) The other foot-path falls in the enclosure. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912. As the raiyats have been from time immemorial grazing their cattle in their village lands free from payment of hulbanni, I decide that they be allowed to graze their cattle (71) within the Reserve at a nominal lump sum fee of Rs. 2 per annum. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912	..

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Bellannaheggade, patel of Sunkadamakki.	23rd Apl. 1912	States that though sufficient lands to the north of the Thunga River is left for the village for communal purposes, they cannot be made use of by the raiyats as they are situated on the other side of the river which is not fordable for six months in the year and therefore begs that some more lands to the south of the line may be excluded for the benefit of the raiyats concerned.	.....	.....	No doubt that sufficient extent of lands is available for grazing and other purposes of the raiyats. But as these lands are situated on the other side of the Thunga river which is not fordable for six months in the year, the raiyats' request for excluding lands to the south of the demarcation line which is accessible to them all round the year, is entitled to favourable consideration. I accordingly direct that the line be deviated at the hotte bandhs about 7 chains north west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 51 and made to run south-east for 75 chains through Survey No. 56 to its south-east corner, then along its south side for about 104 chains to a point 40 chains from the south-west corner of the village and then north through Survey No. 56 for about 83 chains till it meets the river at a point about 5 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 30. Survey No. 61 will be treated as an enclosure with a margin of 5 chains all round. Access to it will be along a foot-path leading from Survey No. 60, through Survey No. 56. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.		
20	Ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer.	Do ...	Requests that free grazing for the cattle of Sunkadamakki may be allowed in the Reserve as most of the lands are not accessible for six months in the year owing to the Thunga river being in floods.	.....	.....	As most of the grazing lands in the Sunkadamakki village are not accessible for six months in the year owing to the Thunga river being in floods and as the raiyats have been enjoying the right of free grazing in the village of Hadikarur, I decide that they be entitled to graze their cattle (172) in the Reserve, on payment of a lump sum grazing fee of Rs. 4 per annum. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....	

21	Bellannaheggade, patel of Sunkadamakki.	Do ...	Requests that right of way to the cart-track leading from Nemmar coffee estate to Gulaganjimane and to the foot-path leading to Hadi may be admitted.	.....	.....	Right of way to the cart-track (15 feet wide) leading from Nemmar coffee estate to Gulganjimane and to the foot-path (6 feet wide) leading from Sunkadamakki to Hadi will be admitted throughout the year. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 23rd April 1912.	.....
22	Venkatasubbabhatta, patel of Megur.	24th Apl. 1912	States that the raiyats of Durgadatota have been enjoying the right of obtaining the annual supply of soppu for their bagayat lands and that of grazing their cattle in Survey No 44. Prays that these rights may be recognized. Similarly the raiyats of Bhimansarlu obtain soppu from Survey No. 59 and graze their cattle in Survey No. 50 of Harlani and Survey No 54 of Megur, those of Jirkinmane remove soppu in Survey No. 54 and graze their cattle in the said Survey number, those of Yedagunda remove soppu in Survey No. 66 and graze their cattle in it, and those of Kadigundi have been enjoying the right of obtaining soppu and the right of grazing in Survey No. 51.	.....	. .	As the raiyats of the hamlets of Durgadatota and Marigundi have been exercising the right of removing soppu in Survey No 44, the lands to the south of these hamlets will be excluded from the reserve I accordingly direct that the preliminary demarcation line be deviated at the south-east corner of Survey No 24 and made to run south-west through Survey No 44 in a straight line for about 100 chains to a point on its west side about 67 chains north from the south-west corner of the said survey number and then north-west for about 45 chains along the west side of the same survey number to its north-west corner The hamlet of Bheemansarlu will be formed into an enclosure whose boundary will be as follows:— Starting from a point on the north side of Survey No 69 about 9 chains west from the western corner of Survey No. 58, the line runs south-west along the halla for about 23 chains to the point where two hallas meet, then in the same direction for about 34 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 59 and then along its south side to its south-east corner. The hamlets of Jirkinmane, Yedagunda and Kadagundi will be clubbed together and treated as an enclosure having the following boundary — Starting on the western boundary of the village at a point about 15 chains north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 52, the line runs south-east through Survey No. 54 for about 70 chains in a straight line, then south for about 80 chains through Survey Nos 54 and 45 to a point on a ridge, then west for about 62 chains through Survey Nos. 66 and 51 till it meets a halla and then north-west through Survey No. 51 for about 48 chains till it meets the western boundary of the village at a point about 35 chains north from the westernmost corner of the village and then north along the west side of the village to the starting point	. .

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						By this arrangement an extent of 774 acres will be excluded for the use of the raiyats Right of grazing in the Reserve for 394 head of cattle of Megur on payment of a lumpsum fee of Rs. 5 annually is hereby granted. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.		
23	Venkatsubbabhatta, patel of Megur.	24th Apl. 1912	Requests that right of way to the foot-path branching from foot-path leading from Harlani to Yedakunda, to Jirkinmane and to that leading from Bheemansarlu to Jirkinmane may be admitted.	.....	.....	Right of way to the foot-path branching from foot-path leading from Harlani to Yedakunda to Jirkinmane and to that leading from Bheemansarlu to Jirkinmane will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. R. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	
24	Chinnappa Naik, patel of Kalgundi.	Do ...	States that the lands proposed are all bare hillocks and there is not much forest growth there and prays that the line may be deviated from Gaddemane Survey No. 65 to the south by about 24 chains to a point on the gudda and thence made to run almost east as far as the south-east corner of the village. Also prays that adequate lands around the hamlets of Gooligunda, Harikonda, Mensinhadya and Bendihakkalu may be left, in addition to the concession of free grazing.	.....	.....	The area proposed to be taken from this village for the Reserve is 3,293 acres and 28 guntas of gomal and that left for the village is 1,284 acres of gomal for the use of about 800 head of cattle. This area is inadequate for grazing purposes in the malnad and particularly along the western ghats. I would think an extent of 5 acres per head of cattle is necessary At this rate, the village would require about 4,000 acres. It is therefore necessary to grant the raiyats concerned the right of grazing in the reserve almost free. As it is ascertained that a hulbanni of Rs 4 is being levied every year, I decide that the right of grazing 790 head of cattle within the Reserve be conceded on payment of Rs. 10 per annum.	.....	

No. R. 296-9—Ft 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916

As the preliminary demarcation line touches some of the fields and dwelling houses in two hamlets I direct that it be deviated at the south east corner of the village and made to run north west in a straight line for about 74 chains to a point on the west side of Survey No 69 about 95 chains south east from the south-west corner of Survey No 65 then west for about 50 chains to a point on the ridge about 24 chains south from the south west corner of Survey No 62 then north-west for about 42 chains to a point about 16 chains north east from the north-west corner of Survey No 64 The line in the western boundary of the village will be made to run along the south side of Survey No 13 for about 48 chains and then along its east side for about 30 chains with a view to provide more lands for the dakhle village of Bendekakkeju for supply of soppu

The hamlets of Gulgundi Horkonda and Mersiphadya will be formed into an enclosure with the following boundary — Starting from the southern most corner of Survey No 11, it runs south-east along the west side of Survey No 31 for 40 chains to a point about 5 chains south east from the easternmost corner of Survey No 96, then south for about 60 chains through Survey No 17 to a point about 17 chains east from the south-west corner of Survey No 16, then south west through Survey No 28 for 41 chains to a point 16 chains south from the south east corner of Survey No 30, then west for about 98 chains through Survey Nos 28 and 22 as far as the halla then north-east for about 95 chains till it meets a small halla then north east along the latter halla for about 90 chains to the junction of two hallas about 20 chains south from the south west corner of Survey No 18, then north-west for about 16 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No 22, then north for about 20 chains to the junction of two nallas, then along a halla for 20 chains and then north-east for 57 chains to the starting point

C. VENKATA RAO,
Forest Settlement Officer

24th April 1912

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Chinnappa Naik patel of Kalgundi.	24th Apl. 1912	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading from Survey No. 62 to Hornad, to that leading from there to Mensinhadya and to that leading from Survey No 11 to Mensinhadya may be admitted.	.....	...	Right of way to the foot path leading from Survey No. 62 to Hornad, to that leading from there to Mensinhadya and to that leading from Survey No. 11 to Mensinhadya will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912	.....	
26	Ramappa, patel of Hankani.	Do ...	States that the preliminary demarcation line runs close to dwelling houses in Horasige and Sollavalli and requests that it may be shifted farther away from them.	.....	...	as the preliminary line runs very close to the hamlets of Sollavalli and Horasige, it has to be shifted farther away I accordingly direct that it be shifted from its present position in the south side of the village to its south-west corner, and made to run along its western boundary for about 30 chains and then north-east through Survey No 30 for about 66 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No 51 The hamlet of Halamakki will be treated as an enclosure in the block. Its boundary will begin at the south-west corner of Survey No 51 and run west through Survey No 50 for 63 chains till it meets a halla, then south along the said halla for about 9 chains. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	
27	Do ..	Do ..	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading from Horasige to Yedakunda, and to that leading from Halamakki to Bheemansarlu may be admitted	.....	.	Right of way to the foot-path leading from Horasige to Yedakunda, and to that leading from Halamakki to Bheemansarlu will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year Width to be 6 feet. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912.	.....	

No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

28	Nagappa, patel of Kere	Do	States that the preliminary demarcation line runs close to the hamlets of Yelasaru and Keregadde and requests that it may be shifted farther away from them	Major portion of the line may be retained Wherever it touches the edge of cultivation the same may be shifted to a distance of 5 chains	The preliminary demarcation line touches cultivated lands of the hamlets of Yelasaru and Keregade It will therefore be shifted to a point about 3 chains south from the south east corner of Survey No 7 and made to run south-west through Survey No 63 for about 28 chains to a point about 6 chains south east from the south-east corner of Survey No 8 then south-west for about 32 chains to a point on the north side of Survey No 11 about 6 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No 1 then west for about 40 chains to a point on the west side of the village about 6 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No 12 C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912
29	Do	Do	Requests that the raiyats may be allowed to graze their cattle in the reserve, free, as the village consists more of bare hills than thick jungle		I decide that the raiyats of Kere be entitled to graze their cattle (214) in the Reserve on payment of a lumpsum fee of Rs 5 annually C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912
30	Do	Do	Requests that right of way to the foot path leading from Kere to Shirlu may be admitted		Right of way to the foot-path leading from Kere to Shirlu will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year Width to be 6 feet C VENKATA RAO Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912
31	Ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer	Do	Requests that the travellers' bungalow in the Mathavalli Coffee Estate may be treated as an enclosure with a camping ground of 5 chains all round		The travellers bungalow will be demarcated out free from reservation with a margin of 5 chains all round The portion of lands to the west of the hills is included in the enclosure formed in the Gulganjimane village C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
82	Ascertained by the Settlement Officer.	24th April 1912.	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading from Gulganjimane to Mathavalli travellers' bungalow, may be admitted.	.....	.....	Right of way to the foot-path leading from Gulganjimane to Mathavalli travellers' bungalow will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	
83	Nagappa, patel of Mudaba.	Do ...	States that the line runs close to Survey Nos. 15 and 14 which are cultivated lands, and begs that this may be shifted to a distance.	.....	The line, as it is, may be confirmed and a margin of 5 chains may be left near cultivated Survey No. 15	In the Mudaba village the preliminary line runs close to cultivated fields bearing survey Nos. 15 and 14 and it has two curves which may be avoided by running the forest boundary in a straight line Besides, the alteration made in the preliminary line in the Kere village requires the alteration of the same here too. I accordingly direct that it be shifted farther south by 4 chains and made to run south west through Survey No. 11 for 65 chains to a point about 15 chains east from the north-east corner of survey No 40. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	
84	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that rights of way to the foot-paths leading from Survey Nos 14 and 40 to Shirlu may be admitted.	.....	.....	Rights of way to the foot-paths leading from Survey Nos. 14 and 40 to Shirlu will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	

35	Do ...	Do ...	Requests that sufficient extent of lands around the cardamom garden (Survey No 40) treated as an enclosure may be left for obtaining the supply of fuel, etc.	.....	.. ..	As it is ascertained that there is any quantity of fuel available in the cardamom estate itself (Survey No 40), I reject the prayer of the patel to exclude lands for obtaining the fuel. Besides, there is nothing to prevent the owner of the garden from obtaining the usual supply of fuel from the District Jungle of the village. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912.	.....
36	Nagappa heggade, patel of Shirla.	Do ...	Begs that sufficient lands around the patches of cultivation for soppu, fuel and other purposes may be excluded from the reserve, as the whole village is included in the block, and that right of free-grazing may be conceded.	.....	The scattered bit of cultivated numbers may be treated as enclosures The raiyats who cultivate these lands belong to a semi-wild tribe called Gowdlu class and they may be allowed all the concessions which they were enjoying hitherto.	The hamlets of Mutharike, Sannamane and Mandala will be clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with the following boundary — Starting from a point on the east side of survey No. 13 about 28 chains south from its northernmost corner, the line runs along a small halla till it joins the Thunga river; then along the left bank of the latter for about 10 chains; then south through Survey No. 28 for about 40 chains to a point on the east side of Survey No 6 about 15 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No 1, then along the east side of the said Survey No. 6 to its south-east corner; then west for 75 chains through Survey No. 6 till it meets the Thunga river; then north for about 65 chains through Survey No. 6 till it meets the Honnay Kadla halla; and then along the west side of Survey No. 6 to the starting point. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912. Survey No. 14 will be treated as an enclosure with a margin of 5 chains on the north and south and of 4 chains on the west C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.. .

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The hamlet of Gurgi will be formed into an enclosure including the fields situated to the north of it, with the following boundary — Starting from a point on the left bank of the Korakanhalla, the line runs south-east for about 30 chains through Survey No 26 till it meets its east side, then south in a straight line for 66 chains through Survey No 23 till it meets its south side and then in the same direction for 87 chains through Survey No. 18 till it meets the north side of Survey No. 17, then west along the said side of the said Survey number for about 63 chains, then north for about 113 chains in a straight line through Survey Nos. 18, 23 and 26 till it meets the junction of 2 hallas and then north-east through Survey No. 26 for 35 chains to the starting point. The hamlets mentioned above are inhabited by a *semi-wild* tribe called Gowdlu and they entirely depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. I decide that they be entitled to graze their own cattle, free in the Reserve limited to a number of 50. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	
37	Nagappa heggade, patel of Shirlu.	24th April 1912	Requests that right of way to the foot-paths from, (1) Gurgi to Mutharike, (2) Do Gulganjimane (3) Mutharike to Gulganjimane. (4) Do South Canara. (5) Do Simse. may be admitted	.....	.....	Right of way to the following foot-paths will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. (1) Gurgi to Mutharike (2) Gurgi to Gulaganjimane. (3) Mutharike to Gulaganjimane. (4) Do South Canara. and (5) Do Simse. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912.	.....	

No. R. 296-9—FT. 96-15-6, DATED 7TH JULY 1916.

38	Nagappaheggade, patel of Gulgunjimane	24th April 1912	Represents that the boundary lines of Narasimhaparvatha and Thunga bhadra blocks run very close to the cultivated lands and houses of his village and prays they may be shifted so as to exclude adequate extent of lands for communal purposes.	.....	The demarcation line of the Reserve in question encloses the whole of the village except a small patch of cultivated lands and portion of kharab Survey No 10 which is proposed to be included in the adjoining Narasimhaparvatha block. The hamlets of Hambalakere, Bechavalli Kodasankadu, Horni, Yedagaru and Kelabeebavalli are all proposed to be treated as enclosures As it is not possible to exclude them from the reserve, there is no alternative but to treat them as enclosures within the block and to leave an adequate extent of land all round for the supply of soppu for the raiyats wet and garden lands and fuel for domestic purposes The duble villages of Hambalakere, Kelabeebavalli and Kodasankadu will be formed into a block and demarcated out free from reservation. The boundary line of the enclosure will commence from the north-east corner of the village, and run south-west for about 15 chains to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 36, then south for 37 chains to the junction of 2 hallas, then south-east for 17 chains to the south-east corner of the Mathavalli coffee estate, then along its north side for about 42 chains, then south-west for 5 chains to the junction of 2 hallas, then south along a halla for 67 chains to a point about 5 chains east from the south west corner of the Mathavalli coffee estate, then in the same direction for about 21 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 18, then along the north side of the same survey number for about 60 chains, till it meets the big halla, then along the left bank of the said halla to a point about 1 chain west from the south-west corner of Survey No 21, then west for about 27 chains till it meets the same halla, then along its right bank for 18 chains to a point 4 chains east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 34, then along its south side for about 33 chains to its south-west corner and then north about for 27 chains and north-east for 10 chains till it meets the Thunga river. The hamlets of Horni and Yedagaru will be formed into an enclosure within the block with the following boundary :— Starting from a point on right bank of the big

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Tungabhadra State Forest—*concld.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						halla the line runs south for about 79 chains through Survey No 18 to the south-west corner of Survey No 19, then north-west through Survey No 18 for 70 chains to a point on its west side about 35 chains north-east from its south west corner, then west for about 25 chains through Survey No 12, then north through the same survey number for about 52 chains till it meets the above halla, then east across the said halla for 15 chains till it meets the right bank of the same halla, then along the same halla for 27 chains to a point on the east side of Survey No 12 about 28 chains south from its north-east corner, then south for about 35 chains along the said east side to the north-west corner of Survey No 18, then along its north side for about 32 chains to the starting point As the said village is hemmed in on three sides by the forest boundary lines and as one of the said lines touches the edge of cultivated lands and some of the dwelling houses, the same has to be shifted farther away so as to avoid three bends in it I accordingly direct that it be deviated at a point near the halla about 18 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No 8 and made to run north through Survey No 11 for about 56 chains as far as the north west corner of Survey No 12 C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer, 24th April 1912		
39	Nagappa heggade, patel of Gulganjimane.	24th April 1912	Requests that wate (4 cart loads) and cane (4 to 5 head loads) may be allowed to be removed from the Reserve for each family, per annum, for agricultural purposes	.....		As it is in evidence that the raiyats of Gulganjimane are enjoying the right of removing cane and wate for agricultural purposes, I hereby decide that each family be		

						entitled to remove annually 4 head loads of cane and 4 cart-loads of wate from the Reserve. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 21th December 1912
40	Nagappa heggade, patel of Kere, Mudaba and Shirlu.	24th April 1912	Requests that the concessions asked for in the Gulganjimane village regarding cane and wate may also to be continued to the raiyats of Mudaba, Kere and Shirlu.	.....	. .	The raiyats of Mudaba, Kere and Shirlu will be entitled to the concessions regarding cane and wateas in the case of Gulganjimane C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th December 1912.
41	Nagappa heggade, patel of Gulganjimane.	Do ...	Prays that as many of the hills in the proposed Reserve are not covered with trees, but well suited for grazing only, the right of free grazing may be conceded to the raiyats.	....	.	I also concede to the raiyats of Gulganjimane, the right of grazing (322 cattle) in the reserve on payment of a lump-sum fee of Rs. 5 per annum. C VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912.
42	Do	Do ..	Requests that right of way to the foot-path leading from Survey No. 15 to Kere may be admitted	.....		Right of way to the foot-path leading from survey No 15 of Gulganjimane to Kere will be admitted for men and cattle throughout the year. Width to be 6 feet. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer 24th April 1912.
43	Ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer.	Do ...	Begs that Survey No. 794, and portions of Survey Nos. 793, 426 and 774 in the Mavinkere village which are proposed to be included in the reserve may be treated as enclosures in the block, as these lands have been assigned as inam to the Kalaseswaraswami temple in Kalasa.	.....	.	It was ascertained that the sa e proceeds of these lands are being credited to the Kal seswaraswami temple funds. These inam lands will be treated as enclosures in the block subject to the approval of Government. C. VENKATA RAO, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th April 1912

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		ssessmentA
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Koppa ...	Kigga ...	Kere ...	4,258	39	132	36	35	31	209	39	3,928	11	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Gulganjimane ...	4,441	31	157	2	13	30	574	28	3,608	20	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	..	...	...	87	31	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.. ...	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.. ..	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	. ...	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.....	..	..	.	. ...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....	...	...	...	....
Do ...	Do ...	Mathavalli Coffee Estate.	181	22	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	.....	...	...		.. ..
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	..	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.... .	...	...	..	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)	
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S No	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A	g	A	g.	S No.	Area A	g	S. No.	Area A.	g	A.	g.		Rs. a p.
Koppa ..	Kigga ...	Kere ...	...	...	..	Part 11	407	..	...	...	7	4	24	40	22	..	..	..	..	* After deducting 97 acres 2 guntas of kharab †1,899 acres14 guntas of gomal taken to the adjoining Narasimha-parvata block
			..	..	.	Part 6	263	..		.	43	52	...	33	478	6				
			..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	47	16	15	34	7	30			.	
			..	..	..	...	...	..	..		54	39	38	22	465	28	.	..	.	
			...	.	..	...	.	..	.	...	..	..	.	6	375	14			.	
			...	.	..	...	.	..	.	.	.	.		11	70	11	.	.	.	
			..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	46	124	27			.	
			...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	64	215	1	.	..		
															..	...	.	..	..	
		Total ...	..	...	...	2	670	..	670	.	4	†112	37	8	†1,758	37	1,871	34	221	...
Do ..	Do ...	Gulganjimane ...	Part 31	140	..	Part 25	410	...	...	...	11	121	24	†10	232	17				† After deducting 121 acres taken to Narsimha-parvata block.
			Part 11	148	..	19	423	6	..	.	31	102	...	12	219	21	..		.	
			...	..	..	Part 18	452	...	...	..	34	31	3	18	160	.	.			
			.	..	...	Part 10	322	..	..	..	35	32	1	20	236	11	..			
			...	..	..	Part 12	300	.	..	..	...	...	.	25	98	36	.	.	.	
			.	...	...	Part 20	496	...	...	.		...	.	26	46	14				
			..	.	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	...	37	34	28	.	.		
			..	...	..	..	..	.		.	.			32	7	39	..	...		
			..	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	.	30	12	34	..	.	..	
			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	28	6	38		...	..	
			..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	27	3	.	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	288	...	6	2,403	6	2,691	6	4	286	28	11	1,084	14	1,371	2	322	..
Do ...	Do ...	Mathavalli Coffee Estate.	1	68	...	..	..	...	...	..	1	5	37	..	..	..	.	...	.	...
			3	70		...	...	..	...	..	3	1	6	...	.	.	..	...	.	.
			4	70	..	...	.	..	...	...	4	14	32	..	.	...	...	..	..	.
			...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	2	21	27	..		..	..	..	.	.
		Total	3	138	...	..	...	..	138	.	4	43	22	...		.	43	22	.	Bechirak

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g	Rs. a. p.
Koppa	Kigga ...	Sunkadamakki ...	1,770	21	150	23	1	7	93	5	1,461	31	...	..	..	. ...	..	...	..	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	63	35	.	...	...	..	..	. ..	..	...	..	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	.		..	. ....	..	.	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...		. . .	..	...	...	.....
			...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	.. .	..	.	..	.....
			..	..	...	..	...	.								.. ..	.	.	.	. ...
		Total ...	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	.. .	..	...	...	. ....
Do ...	Do ...	Hadi ..	2,357	34	37	6		35	1,524	20	795	13	.	..	.					.. .
			...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	.. .	..	..	...	.....
		Total ...	..		...	..		.		...	.		.	.		. ..	.	.	..	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Hadikarur	1,785	9	41	27		.			1,797	17	.						.	.
									Village site, etc.											
			...	..	...	..	..	...	6	5	.	.	.	..		.		.	..	. ...
		Total ...	...	...	...	.	.	...				.	.	.		. .	.		.	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Balgere ...	6,887	22	113	2	9	13	5,797	19	957	5	..	.	.	.	...	.	..	.
									Village site, etc											
			.	.	..	.	...	...	10	23	..			..			.		.	.
			..	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.		..	.	. .	..			.
			.			.	..		..		..	.			.		.		.	.
			...	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..		.	..	.	.	.	...	.
			.	..	.	.	.	...	.		.	.	.	.		.			.	.
		Total ...	...	..	..	..	..	..		.	.		..					..		. . .

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S No	Area A	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g		Rs. a. p.
Koppa	Kigga ...	Sunkadamakki ..	Part 62	8	..	Part 56	387	..	...	...	20	32	34	19	382	4	..	..	.	. .
			.	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	21	12	12	30	241	10	.	.	.	. . .
			...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	26	21	39	56	451	17	..	.	.	..
			...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	29	14	28	.	.	...	...	.	..	...
			.	...	...	.	...	..	.	..	62	3	12	.	.	...	..	.	..	.. .
		Total ...	1	8	...	1	387	..	395	.	5	85	5	3	1,071	31	1,159	36	172	.. ..
Do ...	Do ...	Hadi ..	1	734	4	Part 2	318	..		..	3	19	30	2	477	13	..	..	..	...
			Part 9	673	...	..	...	...	..	...	9	97	26	..	..	.	..	..	...	. ....
		Total ...	2	1,407	4	1	318	...	1,725	4	2	117	16	1	477	13	594	29	102	....
Do ...	Do ...	Hadikarur ...	...	...	...	Part 4	721	...	...	...	...	..	.	4	390	37	..	..	..	.....
			...	...	.	Part 7	525	.	...	..	...	..	..	7	100	20		.		. . . .
		Total ...	...	...	..	2	1,246	.	1,246	...	..	..	..	2	491	17	491	17	71	. . . .
Do ...	Do ...	Balgere ...	29	679	3	..	...	..	...	...	6	260	...	16	444	..	..	...	.	.. .
			Part 15	178	...	...	..	...	..	..	7	22	21	17	513	5	.	..		.
			Part 9	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	220	32	..	.	..	...	...	...	..
			Part 6	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	309	15	...	.	..	.	...	..	... ..
			Part 7	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	..		..
			8	1,126	28	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	..	...	.	.
		Total ...	6	4,993	31	...	...	...	4,993	31	4	803	28	2	957	5	1,760	33	255	

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra propcsed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g	A.	g.	A.	g	A.	g	S. No.	A	g.	Rs. a p.	S. No	A.	g.	Rs. a. p
Koppa ...	Kigga ...	Nemmar Coffee Estate.	805	26	1	17	..	..	787	39	...	.		..	..	. . ..	..	.		. ..
									Village site, etc											
			.	.	.	..	.		16	10		.		.		....	...	.	..	. .
			.	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	..	..		.	.	.....	..	..	.	.... .
			.	..	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...				... ..	.	.	..	.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	.		...		.. ..	..	..	..	.
Do ...	Do ...	Harur ...	1,259	35	184	19	12	10	.	..	1,080	31	.	.	.	.. .	.	.	.	.
									Village site, etc.											
			...	..	..	...	..	...	32	15	.	.				.	.	.	.	. . .
			..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.		...				. . .	.	.	.	..
			.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.		..	.			.			..	..
		Total ..	.	...	.	.		.												.
Do ...	Do	Harlani ...	1,563	4	180	17	14	16	62	.	1,304	17		.		.			..	
									Village site, etc											
			.		.		..		1	34			.							
			...	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..			.	.	.	.
			.	.	.		.	..	..	.					.	. .	.		.	.
			...	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	. .	.		..	.
			..	.		.	..			.	.		..	.	.	.	...		.	.
																	.		..	
		Total .	.		..	.	.	..		..	.		.				.	.		

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal						Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total			Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13			14			15			16			17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.		S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.			Rs a p
			Part																			
Koppa ...	Kigga ...	Nemmar Coffee Estate ...	1	218	..	..		..	218	..		1	406	16	.		.	..		..	.	...
			...	.	...	.		...	..	..		2	125	28	..	..	..	...		.	.	.
			.	..		..	.	.	.			3	10	24	.		.					
			...		.	...		..	..	.		4	27	11	.	.		.		..		...
		Total ..	1	218	...	.	..	..	218			4	569	39	.		.	569	39	.		Bechirak
						Part																
Do ...	Do ...	Harur ...	..	..	..	71	200	.	..			..		.	39	289	17	...	.			.
			...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..		.	.	..	40	50	28	.	...			.
			...	...	.	...	.	...	.	..		..	..	...	49	62	32	..				.
			..	...	...	...	.	..	.	..		..			69	..	31		.			..
			...	..	..	..	...	..	..	.		..		..	71	427	3	...	.	.		..
		Total ...	..	...	...	1	200		200	..		..	.		5	830	31	830	31	225		..
						Part																
Do ...	Do ...	Harlani ...	...			50	85	...	...	..		2	...	22	1	480	18	.	.			.
			...	...	.	..	..	...	.			23	6	7	29	153	12	..	...	...		.
			....	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	24	15	16	42	92	10	.	...	.		.
			..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...		25	17	38	50	314	28	..		.		
			...	.	..		.	...	..	..		51	14	..	52	177	25	..	...	...		..
			...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.		53	3	12	86	1	1	.	..			.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		54	4	25	..	...	..	...	..	.		..
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	85	..	85	...		7	62		6	1,219	17	1,281	17	281		

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Koppa ...	Kigga ...	Malnad ...	4,608	15	241	26	38	3	811 Village site, etc.	27	3,374	25	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Megunda ...	Megur ...	4,469	38	266	3	28	9	44 Village site, etc.	27	4,130	39	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Megur ...	Kalgundi ...	4,978	36	367	38	17	11	15 Village site, etc.	32	4,577	35	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of entry	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total			Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13			14			15			16		17	18
			Survey No	Area A	g	Survey No	Area A	g	A	g		Survey No	Area A	g	Survey No	Area A	g	A	g		Rs a p
Koppa	Kigga	Malanad	75	50	30	70	147					63	478	17	18	380	18				
			Part 83	278								98	4	20	19	219	11				
															23	160	30				
															28	12	14				
															40		8				
															46	33	19				
															57	1 298	12				
															70	520	9				
															71	421	34				
															76	194	28				
		Total	2	328	30	1	137		465	30		3	482	37	10	3 237	25	3,720	22	496	
	Do	Megunda	Megur			Part 14	327								66	17	39				
						Part 15	698								21	346	8				
						Part 51	697								64	15	38				
						Part 54	397								45	15	98				
						Part 59	85								41	335	26				
						Part 66	97								51	280	33				
															54	187	36				
															59	162	31				
		Total				6	2 696		2,696						8	1,431	39	1 431	39	394	
	Do	Megur	Kalgundi			Part 76	47								13	189	10				
						Part 69	80								17	239	23				
						Part 64	693								21	142	22				
						Part 31	132								22	147					
						Part 17	111								25	131	18				
						Part 28	385								31	569	15				
						Part 21	344								50	108	9				
						Part 22	397	37							64	117	7				
															66	16	35				
															69	75	1				
															76	331	18				
		Total				8	2,189	37	2,189	37					11	2 387	39	2,387	38	790	

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A	g.	Rs. a. p.
Mudgere	Kalasa ...	Kalakod ...	7,279	11	239	26	34	23	204	4	6,685	13	...	...	...	.....	...	..	..	. ....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	...	..	..	115	25	..	...	..	...	...	.....	..	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	. ....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		...	. . .	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			..	...	.	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	. .	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.. ...
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	. .
			..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	.	...	..	.....	...	...	..	.....
		Total ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	. ....	..	...	.	.....
Do ..	Do .	Hornad ..	5,847	4	1,192	29	19	25	525	25	4,008	30	...	.	..	.....	.	..	..	.. ...
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	..	...	..	..	100	15	..	...		.	..	..	..	.	.	.. ..
			..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	. . .	..	..	...	.. ...
			...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...		.	...	.....	..	...	.	.....
			..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	. .	..	..	..	.....
			.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.....	..	.	..	... ..
			..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	. ...	...	..	..	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	. ...	.	..	.	. ..
			...	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	.	.	.	. ..
			...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	. ...	..	.	.	. ..
			...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	...	..	. ....	..	.	.	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	. ...	.	.	..	.....
		Total ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.		..	...	..		..	.....

No. R. 296-9—Ft. 96-15-6, dated 7th July 1916.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation to be awarded for particular lands purchased (to be entered in annual statement)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A	g	S. No.	Area A	g.	S No	Area A	g.	A	g.		Rs a p.
Mudgere ...	Kalasa ..	Kalakod ...	Part 60	10	..	Part 38	1,295	..	..	..	3	.	26	38	40	19	..	.	.	
			Part 31	15	.	Part 39	1,298	.	..	.	5	10	7	39	2	14		.		.
			Part 29	10	...	Part 40	492	..	..	.	8	12	20	40	120	20		.		.
			..	..	...	Part 41	586	..	..	.	9	29	25	41	30	26	...	.		
			.	.	...	Part 42	471	..	.	.	10	5	36	42	190	33			..	..
			...	.	.	Part 30	456	..	.	.	11	4	3	54	642	11		.		...
			.	..	...	Part 35	456	..	.	.	29	8	6	30	218	28	.	.		
				...	...	.	.	.	.		31	10	30	35	119	37	.	.	.	.
			...	..	.	..	..	.	.	...	57	6	2	12	258	23	.	.		....
				...	...	..	.	.	..		32	50		..		..		...	.	. .
			..	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	58	6	30	.	...	..	..	..	.	. .
			..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	59	8	18	..	.	.	.		.	. .
			...	.	..		.				60	21	32				.		.	...
		Total ...	3	35	.	7	5,031	.	5,066	..	13	169	4	9	1,654	13	1,823	17	204	. ..
Do ...	Do ...	Hornad			...	Part 51	495	.			47	8	36	18	889	17	.	..	.	
			...	..	..	..	.	.		.	49	40	38	51	170	14		...		
			.	.	..	.	.	...	.	.	65	10	20	61	134	29	...	..	.	
			..	.	.	.	...		..	..	81	22	8	64	457	20	.	...	.	. .
			...	...	..	...	..		..		109	30	17	69	132	1	..	..	.	. .
			.	..	.	..		...			132	45	6	75	221	28	..	.	.	. .
			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	113	15	30	78	98	34	..			. .
			..	...	.	...		..	..	.	120	17	29	83	132	20	...		.	. .
			..	.	..	.	...				157	2	15	85	360		.	.		
			.	..	..		..	...		.	182	127	11	136	612	27	.	.	..	. .
			..	...	..		...	...	...	..	128	172	20	177	215	9	.	.	.	.
			...	...	...	..	.	..	..	.		..	..	187	29	6	..	..	...	
			.	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.		189	9	11	.	..		
			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	.	.	190	36	32	...	..		.
			..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	191	33	10	.	.		
		Total ...	..	...	..	1	495	...	495		10	525	25	15	3,513	30	4,039	16	720	

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	R. a. p.
Mudgere	Kalasa	Simse	49189	29	1593	10	88	17	1372 Village site, etc.	22	45,792	30	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	342	30	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....

C —Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*contd*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total			Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total		
			11			12			13			14			15			16		17	18
			S No Part	Area A	g	S No, Part	Area A	g	A	g		S No	Area A	g	S No	Area A	g	A	g		Rs a p
Mudgere	Kalasa	Simse				33	550	0				4	10	29	33	342	26				
						38	1 967	15				9	1	39	117	760	7				
						37	2,004	25				17	7	20	117	1 195	16				
						39	2,076	16				48	2	18	81	580	1				
						Part 40	1 784	28				51	22	31	19	1 376	7				
						Part 42	2,220	0				61	7	24	21	50	0				
						Part 47	992					96	18	24	111	317	19				
						Part 55	1 500					111	24	26	22	129	23				
						Part 56	1 496					116	4	38	27	6	11				
						Part 57	1 649					151	5	13	40	50	0				
						Part 98	785					160	5	11	42	70	12				
												183	5	29	47	302	24				
												192	1	39	55	129	11				
												216	20	26	36	90	10				
												218	31	2	57	50	0				
												219	23	5	59	571	9				
												123	3	9	77	314	26				
												125	2	27	98	253	9				
												162	10	12	193	206	24				
												197	24	24	194	291	39				
												233	4	1	205	27	26				
												237	10	16	169	168	0				
												69	1	99	221	58	33				
												85	2	3	228	11	33				
												248	87	35	113	70	31				
												247	9	1							
												248	23	6							
												23	2	32							
												24	3	20							
												261	56	25							
												157	252	4							
		Total				11	17,015	4	17,015	4		31	691	23	25	5 543	31	19 23	11	841	

* After deducting 680 acres and 39 guntas of kharab and 20,233 acres and 95 guntas of gomal taken to the adjoining South Tungabhadra Block

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest.—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A	g	A.	g	A.	g.	S No.	A.	g.	Rs a p.	S No	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Koppa	Kigga ...	Shirlu ...	10,247	25	78	16	4	27	3,604	32	6,530	34	...	...	...	... .	.	..	. .	.. ...
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	...	...	...	28	36	...	...	...	...	..	.....	. .	...	...	.. ..
			...	. .	..	. .	...	..	..	..			...	...	.		.			.
			...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.... .	...	...	...	....
			...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	. .	...	.	...	...	. ..	...	...	.	. .
			. .	. .	...	..	..	.	...	.	..	.			.	..	..	..	...	. ..
			...	. .	...	...	...	..			..	.	..	...	..	.. ..	.	..	.	. .
				...	. .	.	...			.		.	. .	.	...	. .	.	..	.	...
			. .	..	.	. .	...	..	...	.		. .	.			. ...	...		.	. .
		Total .	.	..	.	.	...					.	..	.	...	..	...	.	. .	...
Koppa ..	Kigga . .	Mudaba ...	7,220	6	559	20	17	2	4,239	6	2,377	8	..	..	..	. .	..	..	..	.. .
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	..	...	. .	. .	27	10	.	. .	..	..	.	... .	. .	...	.	.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	. .	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	..		.
		Grand Total ..	.	.	.	.	.						.			.		.	..	

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Tungabhadra proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area. A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g	A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Assessment Rs. a. p.
Koppa ...	Kigga ...	Shirlu ...	17	998	16	32	50	13	...	..	13	7	28	23	295	28	..	..	...	.....
			16 Part	1,828	26	33	61	35	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	17	...	...	..	
			13	770	...	15 Part	861	26	..	...	...	...	..	6	682	31	..	.	.	. ..
			..	...	...	23	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	372	16	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	31 Part	6	3	..	...	...	...	.	26	135	25	...	..		. .
			...	...		28 Part	890	..	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	.	...	.	. ..
			...	...	..	6 Part	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	. .
			...	...	...	18 Part	905	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	. .
			..	...	...	26	832	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	.
		Total ...	3	3,597	4	9	5,037	37	8,635	1	1	7	28	5	1,492	37	1,500	25	140	...
Do ..	Do ...	Mudaba ...	Part 12	120	...	11	715	...	...	...	12	117	29	11	372	12	..	...	...	. . .
			46	79	23	...	...	...	...	...	25	442	34	39	249	3	...	...	...	. . .
		Total ...	2	199	23	1	715	...	914	23	2	560	23*	2	621	15*	1,181	38	322	. ..
		Grand Total ...	25	11,213	12	59	38.626	4	49,839	16	...	77 Square miles	87	...	..	..	...	...	...	.

* After deducting 3,479 acres of kharab and 1,040-33 guntas of gomal taken to Narasimhaparvata Block

No. Fl. 276
G. F. 192-15-2

From

Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.,
Financial Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Dated Bangalore, 11th July 1916.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7120, dated 18th March 1916, bringing to notice that in spite of the directions contained in Government Order No. Fl. 6994-7042—G. F. 182-14-1, dated 25th May 1915, some proposals for revision of establishments are sent to you for verification after the close of the first quarter of an official year and that in the absence of specific authority to return them, you have to verify and forward them to Government, I am directed to state that you may return such proposition statements to the officer concerned without verification, unless he quotes the number and date of the Government Order, if any, specially calling for them even after the lapse of the first quarter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

No. Fl. 277-326—G. F. 192-15-2, dated 11th July 1916.
Copy forwarded to Heads of Departments for information.

By Order,
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary.

No. Fl. 329-30—G. F. 70-15-2, dated 12th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No 4745, dated 31st March 1916, from the Secretary, Insurance Committee, submitting the report on the working of the State Life Insurance Scheme during 1914-15.

Order No. Fl. 329-30—G. F. 70-15-2, dated 12th July 1916.

During the year 1,623 proposals were dealt with as against 1,220 in the previous year; and 1,275 policies were finally issued assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,87,909 and involving a monthly premium of Rs. 3,058.

2. The receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,425-13-0. The balance at the credit of the Fund which was Rs. 29,45,369-10-6 at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 32,63,062-15-10 at the end of the year.

3. Seventy-one persons holding 138 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 62,108 attained their 55th year during the year under review. The claims of 44 of these were discharged during the course of the year, the claims of 6 more were in the course of adjustment and the claims of the rest had not been tendered at the close of the year. Also a sum of Rs. 9,049 was paid as Reversionary bonus during the year.

4. Including 80 death claims amounting to Rs. 58,025-8-0 discharged during the year, 969 death claims for Rs. 8,39,737-14-4 have been discharged since the inception of the Fund.

5. The mortality from plague has again risen, 10 out of a total mortality of 89 during the year being due to it. Fever was responsible for as many as 25 deaths.

6. The cost of management was kept low being only 2·60 of the total premium income.

7. There was no addition to the membership of the Family Pension Fund during the year and at the close of the year the balance at its credit stood at Rs. 3,204-0-8.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary.

To—The Secretary, Insurance Committee.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd —C.R.

No. Fl. 408-57 –G. F. 108-15-2, dated 15th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read again—

Government Order No. R. 3859-907—Ft. 117-13-14, dated 4th October 1915, directing that increments to officers on progressive pay should be authorised by the Audit Office, only on the sanction conveyed by Government in the Administrative Department concerned, and that the Audit Office should take the initiative and ask for orders of Government in good time.

Read—

Letter No. 3758, dated 22nd November 1915, from the Comptroller, representing that it would involve much additional work to the Audit Office, if it should take the initiative in each case, that the proper course seems to be, for Heads of Departments to make recommendations to Government in cases where increments are earned and that this part of the Government Order read above, may be modified.

Order No. Fl. 408-57—G. F. 108-15-2, dated 15th July 1916.

On reconsideration and in modification of Government Order of 4th October 1915, read above, in regard to the grant of increments to officers on progressive pay, Government are pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) Increments of Gazetted Officers holding progressive appointments should be paid only, after they are sanctioned by Government in the Administrative Department.

(2) The Head of the Office or Department in which the officer is working should be held responsible for taking initiative in the matter in good time, and for making a reference to Government.

(3) The proposals of the Head of the Department should be submitted to Government through the Audit Office.

(4) The Audit Office should bring delays to the notice of Government.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Branches of the Secretariat.

Exd.—C. R.

No. Fl. 568-617—G. F. 220-15-1, dated 24th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. Fl. 3816-60—G. F. 59-12-2, dated 15th January 1913, fixing the dates by which departmental budget estimates should be submitted to Government and the Comptroller and requiring Heads of Departments to strictly adhere to them.

Order No. Fl. 568-617— G. F. 220-15-1, dated 24th July 1916.

In spite of the clear instructions contained in the order read above, Government regret to find that the estimates of several departments for the current official year were not received in time, causing considerable inconvenience to the Comptroller's Office and the Government in the preparation and the consideration of the consolidated budget estimates of the State. The departments which did not send up the estimates by the due dates and the extra time taken by them are noted below :—

Name of Department.	Number of days by which the submission of the estimates was delayed.
Stamp	11
Land Revenue	13
Government Gardens	14
Military Department under Military Secretary ...	14
Forest	15
State Life Insurance	16
Education	20
Electrical	27
Agriculture	40
Law Courts	47
Economic Conference	63

Government trust that Heads of Departments will see that the estimates are submitted by the due dates without fail.

In cases where the estimates of any Department are not received in time, the Comptroller should, after two reminders, bring the matter to the notice of Government so that, if necessary, a special officer may be deputed to help the department to complete the budget. If that is not possible or further delay is apprehended, the Comptroller should prepare and submit the estimate to Government for sanction, basing the same on the previous year's estimate with such modifications as he may consider necessary. The explanations of the Heads of the Departments concerned will be obtained and dealt with after the budget is finally passed by Government.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

No Fl. 725-29—G. F. 166-15-2, dated 31st July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read —

The consolidated preliminary budget for the year 1916-17 and the Comptroller's notes thereon

Order No. Fl. 725-29—G F. 166-15-2, dated 31st July 1916.

The revised estimate framed by the Comptroller shows that the revenue and expenditure for the year 1915-16 which were estimated at Rs. 2,74,02,000 and Rs. 2,73,70,000 under service heads stand revised at present to Rs. 2,84,85,000 and Rs. 2,60,98,000 respectively thus showing an improvement of Rs. 23,55,000 over the budget. The revised estimate under special capital works is Rs. 60,31,000 against the budget estimate of Rs. 66,35,000. There is thus a net improvement of Rs. 29,59,000 both under service heads and under special capital works.

2. The improvement is the combined result of the revenue being Rs. 10,83,000 higher than the budget estimate and the expenditure Rs. 18,76,000 lower.

3. The increase on the Revenue side appears chiefly under the heads Forest (12,50,000), Excise (5,00,000), Stamps (1,05,000) and State Railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Company (2,62,000) counterbalanced by a decrease under the heads Land Revenue (1,75,000), Surplus Revenue of Bangalore Assigned Tract (6,90,000), and Cauvery Power Scheme (2,26,000). The savings in the ordinary service expenditure are chiefly under Interest (2,91,000), Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments (5,40,000), Miscellaneous (1,74,000) and Army (2,70,000).

4. *Budget 1916-17* — The budget estimates for the year 1916-17 as provisionally passed were for a revenue of Rs. 2,86,22,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,85,94,000 under service heads, leaving a surplus of Rs. 28,000. There was further a grant of Rs. 40,82,000 distributed as under for special capital works.

		Rs
Cauvery Reservoir and allied works	...	21,00,000
Capital outlay on State Railways and Steam tramways	...	16,15,000
Subsidised or aided Railways	..	2,00,000
Cauvery Power Scheme ..	.	1,67,000
Total	...	40,82,000

5. The provisional budget was presented to the Legislative Council on the 29th June 1916 and discussed by that body "in Committee" on the 17th July 1916 and formally on the 18th and 19th of the same month. A report of the discussions will appear in the Gazette in the usual course.

6. The provisional estimates referred to in paragraph 4 above are hereby finally sanctioned.

7. The detailed budget as thus sanctioned will be published in an Extraordinary issue of the *Mysore Gazette* with this order and the Explanatory Memorandum with which it was presented to the Legislative Council.

No. FL. 725-29-G. F. 166-15-2, DATED 31ST JULY 1916.

8. After considering the views expressed by some of the non-official members in the Legislative Council, Government consider it desirable to take action as follows:—

(1) That the grant of one lakh of rupees provided for Bangalore City Improvements may be utilised towards the Bangalore Drainage Scheme. For Bangalore City Improvements, the Municipality may incur expenditure from its own funds during the year 1916-17. Government will endeavour to make adequate contribution for improvements, in future years.

(2) That a sum of about Rs. 6,000 may be allowed for effecting improvements in the Anglo Hindustani School, Bangalore, and in other Mahomedan schools. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit a report on the improvements required with suggestions for meeting the cost.

(3) That a sum of rupees one lakh may be spent during the year for affording special encouragement in the matter of education to the backward classes. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit definite proposals in the matter. Government will be prepared to allot funds, as far as necessary, after the Inspector-General's report is received and orders are passed thereon.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Secretary to Government for Railways.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipality.

Encl.—C. R.

No. J. 30-39—Cts. 282-15-3, dated 4th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No 5805-423, dated 21st June 1916, from the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, stating that the Judges of the Chief Court see no objection to review reports on the working of Village Courts in Mysore.

Order No. J. 30-39 –Cts. 282-15-3, dated 4th July 1916.

Government are pleased to direct that a report on the working of the Village Courts in each district be submitted to the Chief Court by the Deputy Commissioner concerned, every year. The report should be for the official year and should be furnished within one month after the close of the year to which it relates.

The Chief Court is requested to review these reports and to forward a copy of the review for the information of Government.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. J 174-83—Police 168-10-5, dated 10th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. J. 174-83—Police 168-10-5, dated 10th July 1916.

Under Section 158 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government are pleased to direct that the report of the officer in charge of a Police Station in regard to any cognizable offence which he suspects to have been committed shall be submitted to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence through the Police Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the Taluk or Sub-Taluk as the case may be.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.

Exd —c R.

No. 184-95—L. B. 12-15-43, dated 8th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Para 2 of Government Order No. 800-10—L. B. 12-15-1, dated the 26th July 1915, stating that a sum of two lakhs of rupees will be distributed among the several districts for the formation of the drinking water wells fund in each district composed of contributions of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 50,000 from the State Funds, the village improvement allotment and the District Funds respectively.

2. Comptroller's circular, dated the 1st October 1915, issuing instructions to the Presidents of the District Boards in the matter of accounting for sums drawn, etc., in connection with the drinking water wells fund.

3. Government Order No. 9190-201— L. B. 189-14-26, dated the 21st May 1915, authorising the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to employ, till the end of the year 1915-16, temporary Work Inspectors for the supervision of the works connected with the Village Improvement and the rural water-supply scheme

4. Government Order No. 7855-63—L. B. 12-15-32, dated the 22nd April 1916, reviewing the progress reports of drinking water wells for the quarter ending 31st December 1915, and requesting the Presidents to report what arrangements are necessary for securing better progress in future.

Order No. 184-95—L. B. 12-15-43, dated 8th July 1916.

Government consider that it would be sufficient to distribute the special grant of two lakhs of rupees for 1916-17 under the two heads "District Fund" and "State Funds" instead of under the three heads mentioned in the order of the 26th July 1915 as the contribution from the State grant and the Village Improvement allotment are both debitable to the State Fund and no useful purpose would be served by showing the grants from the State Funds under two heads, one from the State Funds direct and another indirectly through the grant for the Village Improvement.

2 The State grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the year 1916-17 for Village Improvements will accordingly be reduced to Rs. 1,50,000, and that for the Rural Water Supply Scheme correspondingly increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1,50,000 which together with the District Fund grant of Rs. 50,000 makes up the sanctioned grant of 2 lakhs.

3. In regard to the allotment of funds available for rural wells, Government are pleased to direct that excepting a sum of Rs. 8,000 which will be reserved for distribution later on, the remaining amount of Rs. 1,92,000 out of the allotment for the year 1916-17 be distributed among the several districts as shown below:—

Name of district	District Fund contribution	State contribution	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	7,000	18,000	25,000
Kolar	5,000	20,000	25,000
Tumkur	8,000	22,000	30,000
Mysore	11,000	19,000	30,000
Hassan	7,000	18,000	25,000
Shimoga	5,000	15,000	20,000
Kadur	.....	12,000	12,000
Chitaldrug	7,000	18,000	25,000
Total ...	50,000	1,42,000	1,92,000

No. 184-95—L. B. 12-15-43, DATED 8TH JULY 1916.

No contribution will be demanded for the year 1916-17 from the Kadur District Board on account of the straitened finances of that body.

4. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary instructions in modification of his circular of the 1st October 1915 so that each District Board may transfer its contribution to its own Drinking Water Wells Fund and obtain credit from the Local Treasury for the net grant from the State Funds.

5. The term of the temporary establishment for the execution of the works sanctioned in the Government Order of the 21st May 1915 having expired with the 30th June 1916 and the inauguration of measures for ensuring better progress being absolutely necessary, Government are pleased to direct that a set of ordinary boring tools be purchased for every district and that an Overseer on a pay not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem and three or four maistries for every district be employed during the current year on a temporary footing for the execution of the works under the Rural Water Supply Scheme. The appointments may be made by the Deputy Commissioner and a report sent to Government as to the actual strength of the establishment employed. The charges of establishment should not exceed ten per cent of the outlay on the scheme and the Overseers and maistries may have charge of the tools and work under the supervision of the Maramat Engineer.

6. The Deputy Commissioners are particularly requested to see that a larger expenditure is incurred during 1916-17 out of this fund and more well works taken up and completed under a system of adequate supervision during execution.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 245-55—Ml. 43-15-8, dated 11th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No 8800—L. F. 161 92, dated 22nd November 1902, prescribing the procedure for the levy of house and shop taxes on a building used partly for dwelling purposes and partly as a shop.

2 Government Order No. 1889-90—Ml. 43-15-4, dated 7th September 1915, sanctioning the levy of a water rate on shops in the Mysore City at 1 per cent of their rental value.

3. Dasara Representative Assembly Subject No. 389 of 1915, praying that the levy in question be abolished

4. The following extract from the address presented to the Dewan by Mr. Venkatakrishnayya at the Dasara Representative Assembly of 1915. "The rule that requires the levying of water rate both on the basis of house tax and shop tax is, we submit, a hardship. In almost every case, the same individual will have to pay the rate twice over We therefore pray that water rate on Mohatarfa shop tax may be abolished."

5. Letter No 167, dated 30th December 1915, from the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, submitting the Council's recommendation to the effect that the levy be deferred until final orders are passed on the representations above referred to

6. Subsequent correspondence ending with letter No. 229, dated 13th March 1916, from the same officer.

Order No. 245-55—Ml. 43-15-8, dated 11th July 1916.

The representations read above arise from a twofold misconception, firstly of the nature and basis of the water-rate, and secondly of the manner of its levy.

2. The general water-rate is levied not on the basis of consumption of water in the buildings or lands but on the basis of the increased value and rents of properties, whether buildings or lands, which participate in the benefits, arising from the provision of the water-supply. The rate is accordingly leviable under the Government Order of 7th September 1915 at a fixed percentage of the rental value of the building and not as a fraction of the Mohatarfa shop tax levied on it, as is wrongly expressed in the extract referred to above.

3. The correspondence with the President of Mysore City Municipal Council has disclosed the fact that as, under the Government Order of 22nd November 1902 read above, the rental value of a building or part of a building used as a shop is not determined, a misapprehension arose that the water-rate will be levied at $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Mohatarfa shop tax in the same manner as the water-rate on houses was levied at $\frac{3}{8}$th of the house tax (the rates in that case being 3% and 5% respectively of the rental value).

4. Government observe that the procedure prescribed in the Government Order dated 22nd November 1902, is applicable only in respect of the levy of house and shop taxes.

5. For the levy of water-rate, the rental value of each building or part of a building used as a shop should be ascertained in the same manner as for a dwelling house or for the part of a house used as a dwelling and one per cent of such value should be levied as water-rate. This amount will be considerably less than the amount apprehended by those who have made the representation. The person primarily liable to pay the rate will also be determined in accordance with Section 68 of the Municipal Regulation, and he will not necessarily be the person who pays the Mohatarfa shop tax.

No. 245-55—Ml. 43-15-8, dated 11th July 1916.

6. In these circumstances, Government see no reason to delay further the collection of water-rate on shops in the Mysore City, and are accordingly pleased to direct that the rate be collected from the beginning of the year 1915-16 as already ordered in Government Order No. 560—Ml. 43-15-2, dated 20th July 1915.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The President, Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Exd.—C. B.

Supply of Medicine in Hospitals and Dispensaries

No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 24th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government Officers, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2 Government Order No. 3820-70—Med 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, prescribing rules for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore tentatively for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

3. Letter No. G. 300, dated the 23rd December 1915, from the Senior Surgeon, soliciting orders as to whether Government servants in receipt of a salary of more than Rs. 50 a month should be treated as in-and out-patients gratis like indigent non-officials.

4. Letter No. G. 438, dated the 29th March 1916, from the same Officer, suggesting a definition of the term "medicine."

Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916.

In paragraph 3 of Government Order dated 26th November 1915 it was stated that the rules issued therewith are not intended to affect those issued with the Government Order of 24th February 1910 read above. According to the latter order, all Government servants, whatever their pay may be, are entitled to free medical attendance including supply of medicines. On reconsideration of the matter Government see no reason why Government servants who are well paid should be supplied with medicines free. They accordingly direct in modification of their orders, dated the 24th February 1910 and 26th November 1915, that all Government servants whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 50 should pay for medicines supplied to them from the hospitals and dispensaries in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

2. The definition of the term "medicine" suggested by the Senior Surgeon will also be adopted.

3. A copy of the rules as now modified and approved by Government is appended to this order and fees will be levied in accordance therewith in the hospitals and dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916.

RULES TO REGULATE THE LEVY OF FEES FROM PATIENTS RESORTING TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR TREATMENT IN THE CITIES OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

1. Persons whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 50 and their dependants will be considered as poor for the purposes of these rules and will be entitled to free medical advice and treatment in all hospitals and dispensaries, whether they are maintained from Provincial, Municipal or Local Funds.

2. *Out-patients.*—Subscribers to a hospital or dispensary of rupees four per mensem and upwards will be allowed to have medical advice and treatment for themselves and their families free of charge in the out-patients' department.

3. Every other person attending a hospital or dispensary for treatment as an out-patient will be charged at the rate of two annas for each attendance, such payment to include charges on account of advice (including a minor operation) and medicine supplied for a day. The term "medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

(1) General Wards.

4. *In-patients.*—Every person who is not poor and who desires to be admitted and treated in the General Wards, should pay at the rate of eight annas for every day he stops in the hospital. But Government servants whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 50 will be charged the actual cost of the medicine supplied or eight annas a day whichever may be less.

5. Persons wishing to be treated as in-patients free of charge will have to sign a declaration to the effect that their own income or that of the person on whom they depend does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

(2) Special Wards.

6. Every person wishing to be admitted into the special ward will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 per day, if he is to be treated as a first class patient and given one whole room for himself, or one rupee a day when he will be treated as a second class patient, two second class patients being put in one room.

Note.—These rates do not apply to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, for which special rates have been prescribed in Government Order No. 9594-5—Med. 53-08-8, dated 2nd April 1909.

Note.—(*a*) For children under twelve years of age, half the above rates will be charged for hospital stoppages.

(*b*) The above rates include all ordinary charges including medical attendance, treatment and dieting. Patients requiring special nursing will have to make their own arrangements.

(*c*) All charges levied under the foregoing rules shall be recovered in advance and credited in full to Government.

(*d*) Emergencies will be attended to free of charge.

Training of Midwives in Vaccination Work.

No. 225-37—Med. 48-14-10. dated 11th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No 2347, dated the 18th December 1915, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore in the matter of training midwives attached to Local Fund Dispensaries in vaccination work by posting them to the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, for a period of two months by rotation

Order No. 225-37—Med. 48-14-10, dated 11th July 1916.

The majority of the District and Municipal Boards consulted in the matter agree to the scheme proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner, according to which the cost of training each midwife will be about Rs. 55. Government are pleased to accord sanction to the scheme with the observation that the midwives employed under such of the Local Boards as do not undertake to bear the additional cost of training need not be disturbed.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of the District and Municipal Boards, including the Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.

Medical Attendance on Government Servants, etc., and Fees for such Attendance.

No. 571-621—Med. 83-15-9, dated 18th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med 89 06-57, dated the 24th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No 3820-70—Med 231 13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned tentatively for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

Order No. 571-621—Med. 83-15-9, dated 18th July 1916.

In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore
The other Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in three issues in Part VI of the Gazette.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 571-621—Med. 93-15-9, dated 18th July 1916.

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

Preliminary.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer. Medical attendance will include, except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra*, of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemist's and druggist's shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

Note.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

"Medical Officer" defined.

(3) (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the General Hospital, Mysore.

(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.

(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN ACTIVE SERVICE AND THE FAMILIES OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

The Dewan and Councillors.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners in Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

Note.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

7. In stations other than district headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED 18TH JULY 1916.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government Specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the Specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the Specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such Specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the Specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised by undertaking the journey to see the Government Specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the Specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where a Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may be residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with rule 12 *supra*; and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR JOURNEYS PERFORMED BY THEM IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

18. A medical officer proceeding to a station outside his own under rule 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

No. 571-621—Med. 83-15-9, dated 18th July 1916.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history, confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical Officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical Officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON THE FAMILIES OF OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL EMPLOY.

21. The families of Government servants, in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

22. It is not considered necessary to fix definitely the amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of Government servants, but the following scale is given to serve as a guide to be followed under normal circumstances. Government, however, trust that the good sense and humanity of Medical Officers will always indicate when the fees are too high in particular cases, and likewise that a feeling of fairness and gratitude which animates all who have to engage the services of Medical Officers will suggest to the highly paid among them when the scale seems too low.

23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical Officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Surgeons and Specialists, $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent per visit with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes I to IV, $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes V to VII, honorary gazetted officers and apothecaries at $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and a maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical Officer's house the fee shall be one-third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M., and 6 A.M., the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the Medical Officer's headquarters, the patient shall pay the Medical Officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical Officer is detained (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits—

	Rs.
To—Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive gazetted officers	30
Honorary gazetted officers and apothecaries	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical Officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district headquarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED 18TH JULY 1916.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical Officers and their patients.

RULES FOR THE GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF MEDICINES.

27. Government servants and families of Military Officers in stations where there are Hospitals or Dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital or Dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical Officer deputed for medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government Hospital or Local Fund Dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggist's shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical Officers in so far as the stock permits.

FEES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medical Officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a Civil or Criminal Proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical Officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case, provided that where a Medical Officer has taken a fee under this rule for giving a certificate or opinion he will not be entitled to another fee for giving evidence in court regarding the same in cases in which such evidence may be required.

32. A Medical Officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical Officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues, for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical Officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the Officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police Officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissions on prescriptions.

35. Medical Officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Medical subordinates not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a court of law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Surgeon.

y recognition of the services edical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

Overtime Allowance.

No. G. 510-11—G. P. 2-15-46, DATED 12TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No 14393-4—G F 38-92, dated 12th March 1895, sanctioning the grant of overtime allowance to the permanent officials of the (1) Proof Reading Branch, (2) Composing Branch and (3) Binding Branch of the Government Press for whom the allowance was tentatively sanctioned in Government Order No. 22658 60—G F 38 92, dated 22nd June 1894, subject to the maximum and minimum rates prescribed by the Government of India in Rule 5 of the Central Printing Office Hand Book (Second Edition)

2. Letter No. 842, dated 28th September 1915, from the Superintendent Government Press, requesting that the existing order may be modified so as to admit the claims of all working sections of the Press to overtime allowance, office and despatching branches being excepted.

Order No. G. 510-11—G. P. 2-15-46, dated 12th July 1916.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of overtime allowance to the permanent employees of the marginally noted working branches of the Government Press, subject to the maximum and minimum rates referred to in the order read above.

(1) Proof Branch.
(2) Composing Branch.
(3) Printing Branch.
(4) Binding Branch.
(5) Litho Branch.
(6) Typecasting Branch.
(7) Miscellaneous.

2. No overtime allowance is admissible to the employees of the following branches of the Government Press :—

(1) Office Branch, (2) Despatching Branch, (3) Menial Establishment.

3. The existing orders regulating overtime hours, submission of bills, etc., will continue in force as heretofore.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.

Exd.—C. R.

Functions of the Director of the Department of Mines and Geology and the Chief Inspector of Mines.

No G. 633—Geol. 80-15-1, dated 14th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 633—Geol. 80-15-1, dated 14th July 1916.

It is observed that the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1914 has been published over the signature of Mr. Bocquet as "Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore." Under the scheme of re-organization of the Department of Mines and Geology sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. G. 8445-93—G. M. 292 14-1, dated 9th February 1915, Mr. Bocquet is designated Chief Inspector of Mines and he is merely the senior among the members of the inspection staff and the intention of Government in appointing him Chief Inspector of Mines was that his work should be confined to the Kolar Gold Mines as there is very little mining outside the Kolar Gold Fields area and this can be easily looked after by the Director.

2. As regards the issue of the report by the Chief Inspector of Mines it is observed that under the re-organized scheme the Chief Inspector of Mines is not, as in the past, the head of the Department, but is the subordinate of the Director and the issue of a report by a subordinate officer without any reference therein by the Departmental Head is out of order.

3. To make the position of the Director and the Chief Inspector in all such matters clear, Government are pleased to direct as follows :—

(1) Mr. Bocquet will continue to be Chief Inspector of Mines only on the Kolar Gold Fields Mining area.

(2) The Director will exercise the functions of a Chief Inspector of Mines over the rest of the mines in Mysore.

(3) The annual report to be submitted by the Director should embody the report of the Chief Inspector on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(4) The report will be reviewed by Government.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Director, Department of Mines and Geology.

Exd.—C. R

Whole-time Financial Secretary to Government.

No. G. 11-70 G. M. 568-15-4, DATED 1ST JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 11-70—G. M. 568-15-4, dated 1st July 1916.

As the charge of the two offices of Comptroller and Financial Secretary to Government, with the other functions usually assigned to the holder of those offices, has become too heavy for a single officer to devote adequate attention to large and important financial questions, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the following re-adjustment of work in the Finance and Accounts Departments tentatively for a period of one year with effect from the 3rd July 1916.

1. Mr. J. S. Chakravarti will be whole-time Financial Secretary to Government with the rank and status of the Head of a Department.

2. In addition to his ordinary duties as Financial Secretary, Mr Chakravarti's special work will be as follows, subject to such additions or alterations as Government may see fit to order from time to time.—

(*a*) To prepare schemes for the growth and development of revenue in all revenue producing departments in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned, and to suggest reduction of expenditure, wherever possible.

(*b*) To work up all large and important financial questions relating to the State, including Railway Finance, and also all large questions connected with commerce, the ordinary work connected with the latter being done by the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

(*c*) To take the initiative and to exercise control in regard to economic schemes not falling within the activities for the time being of any of the Committees of the Economic Conference or of any department of Government.

(*d*) To inspect, with the previous permission of Government, the accounts, stock, cash, etc., in any institution or office in which Government money and stores are kept.

2. The following temporary establishment is sanctioned for a year to work directly under the Financial Secretary.—

(i) One Superintendent on a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

(ii) One clerk on a pay of Rs. 75 per mensem

(iii) One clerk on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(iv) Nine menials as detailed below:—

	Rs.
One Chobdar on	15
One Dafadar	12
Two Dalayets	10 each
Two ,,	9 each
Three peons	8 (1)
	7 (2)
Total	87 per mensem

Questions relating to the Comptroller's Office will hereafter be dealt with in the Secretariat by the Financial Secretary instead of by the General Secretary.

No. G. 11-70—G. M. 568-15-4, DATED 1ST JULY 1916.

4. The Financial Secretary will also be the President of the State Life Insurance Committee.

5. Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao will officiate as Comptroller, Civil, Public Works and Railway Accounts, on a pay of Rs. 800 per mensem and Mr. Satyaraj Chetty will officiate as Deputy Comptroller, during the currency of this arrangement or until further orders.

6. The above re-adjustment of duties is temporary and will be reconsidered at the end of one year.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Secretary, Insurance Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

Leave Applications of Ministerial Officers.

No. G. 392-440—G. M. 159-16-1, DATED 11TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 392-440—G. M. 159-16-1, dated 11th July 1916.

Government direct that the following be added after the words "after my return to duty" in column 7 of the form of application for leave of ministerial officers, prescribed in Government Order No. G. 13854-905—G. P. 8-14-18, dated the 11th June 1915:—

"I shall not engage in trade or take up other employment while on leave."

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 1326-77—G. M. 184-16-1, DATED 29TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 1326-77—G. M. 184-16-1, dated 29th July 1916.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to temporarily engage the services of Mr. K. L. Dutta, M.A., Accountant-General (retired) to examine the State Account Department thoroughly and report upon the improvements needed in the organization and working of the Department in its several branches and also in the system of accounts and audit in vogue in the Chief Account Offices of the State and the method of financial control exercised.

2. Mr. Dutta's work may be conveniently divided under the following heads:—

(1) The changes needed in the present organization of the State Finance and Account Departments, including the Huzur, District and Taluk Treasuries.

(2) The adequacy of the supervising and clerical establishments in the Civil, Public Works and Railway Audit Offices and the additions, if any, needed.

(3) The system of District and Taluk Treasury administration and the improvement of the Treasury staff.

(4) The relation of the Railway Audit Department to the Railway Secretariat, the Agent, Mysore State Railways, and the Finance Department.

(5) Revision of the existing rules and practice regarding budget procedure.

(6) System of local audit in force and suggestions for its further extension with reference to the Departments of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, etc.

(7) Railway construction and Open Line audit for State worked lines and Railway Finance, and existing working contracts in regard to other lines.

(8) Public Works Accounts and audit.

(9) Decentralization in the matter of financial control and consequential suggestions as to safeguards.

(10) Local and Municipal Accounts — their simplification and effective audit.

(11) Public Debt and Investments.

(12) To offer advice on any special subjects bearing on finance which may be referred to him by Government.

3. The Financial Secretary to Government, the Comptroller and other Heads of Departments are requested to promptly render all assistance necessary to facilitate the work of the Special Officer.

4. Government desire that the work be proceeded with expeditiously and completed within about three months. The final report should reach Government not later than four months from the date Mr. Dutta enters upon the special work.

5. During the period of his employment, Mr. Dutta will be paid a salary of Rs. 2,750 per mensem and a monthly allowance not exceeding Rs. 150 towards house rent.

No. G. 1326-77—G. M. 184-16-1, DATED 29TH JULY 1916.

6. Mr. Dutta may entertain temporarily for the special work an establishment at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem. Accommodation will be provided for Mr. Dutta's work in the Public Office Buildings at Bangalore.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
Other Heads of Departments.
Mr. K. L. Dutta, M.A.

Exd.—C. R.

Dewan's Speech to the Representative Assembly.

No. G. 1299-307—G. M. 404-15-2, DATED 29TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Extract from the address presented to the Dewan at the Representative Assembly of 1915 by Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Representative Assembly Member, Mysore City Municipal Council and Chairman of the Preliminary Meeting of the Members of the Representative Assembly, urging the need felt by the Members for an advance copy of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly to enable them to present a suitable reply to it.

Order No. G. 1299-307—G. M. 404-15-2, dated 29th July 1916.

Government are of opinion that it is not expedient to give the Representative Assembly Members any advance copies of the Dewan's Address. They are further pleased to direct that in future no Addresses shall be presented to the Dewan except by the Representatives of a District as a whole, the Representative Assembly and Recognized Associations.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for communication to Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and the Mysore City Municipal Councils.

Exd.—C.R.

No. G. 1440-86—G. M. 277-15-109, DATED 31ST JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Returns of dismissals for the quarter ending 31st December 1915, submitted by Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, in pursuance of Government Proceedings No. G. 1214-52—G. F. 124-1903, dated the 2nd September 1904.

Order No. G. 1440-86—G. M. 277-15-109, dated 31st July 1916.

The accompanying statement giving the name, designation and other particulars of Government servants of and above the rank of peons, who were dismissed from service during the quarter that ended on the 31st December 1915, is forwarded to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To— The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.— C. R.

Statement of dismissals for the quarter ending 31st December 1915.

Serial No.	District	Department	Name of person	Designation of office	Amount of pay	Date of dismissal	Grounds of dismissal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
1	Hassan	Judicial	G. Naranappa	2nd Grade Process server, Munsiff's Court, Hole-Naripur.	8	26th October 1915 ...	For misappropriation of Government money. Was convicted in a Criminal Court.	
2	Kolar	Prisons	Munisamt	Warder, 2nd grade, Special Lock-up, Kolar Gold Fields.	9+1	29th October 1915 ...	Concerned in two cases of robbery and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.	
3	Hassan	Police	Ranga	2nd class constable ..	8	1st October 1915 .	Was concerned in a case of house breaking and theft	
4	Shimoga	Do	Lakshmana	Do ..	8	5th November 1915 ..	Gross misbehaviour and disobedience of orders.	
5	Chitaldrug	Do	Shaik Imam	Do	8	27th December 1915	Convicted under the Police Regulation.	
6	Do	Do	Dharma Singh	Do	8	28th January 1915 .	Do	
7	Kolar Gold Fields ..	Do	Tawakal Masthan ..	Do	8+4	6th November 1915 . .	For being concerned in a theft case.	

No. G. 1252-5—G. M. 355-14-16, DATED 28TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 3120, dated the 1st April 1916, from the Director, Department of Mines and Geology, forwarding revised proposals in regard to training of the Geological Probationers.

*Print as an annexure.

Order No. G. 1252-5— G. M. 355-14-16, dated 28th July 1916.

The Director's proposals regarding the detailed course of study suggested for the Probationers are approved with the observation that endeavours should be made to provide for instruction in mining mechanics also by extending the period of probation, if necessary.

2. Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board to depute one of their Chief Surveyors for imparting instruction to the Probationers twice a week in mining surveying on payment of Rs. 15 per lesson during the actual course of training.

3. As regards accommodation for Probationers on the Kolar Gold Fields, Government are pleased to grant a house rent of Rs. 15 per mensem to each of the Probationers during their stay on the Field for training and instruction.

4. In the matter of the deputation of the students to Sakchi, the Director is requested to send up separate proposals after consulting Messrs. Tata and Co. Bombay. In the meantime the deputation is provisionally sanctioned.

5. Separate orders will be issued on the proposals of the Director for the extension of Lambourne House, fittings and apparatus for Laboratory, etc.

6. An estimate of the total cost of the training for the current official year exclusive of the salaries already sanctioned, may be submitted and formal sanction obtained.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Director, Department of Mines and Geology.
The Comptroller, through Branch II.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

Bxd.—C. R.

No. G. 1252-5—G. M. 355-14-16, dated 28th July 1916.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No 3120, dated the 1st April 1916, from the Director, Department of Mines and Geology, to the Secretary to Government, General Department

In reply to your letters No. G. 11031, dated 3rd February 1916, and No. G. 11334, dated 11th February 1916, regarding the training of Probationers in this Department, I have the honour to state that I addressed the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board on the 7th February 1916, on the subject of instruction in surveying and have received a reply, dated 27th March 1916, a copy of which is enclosed.

2. The Board propose to depute one of the Chief Surveyors and suggest two lessons a week and a remuneration of Rs. 15 per lesson for a class not exceeding three students. They note that the experience gained will not be very extensive, which is quite true, as it would probably take five years to properly train a Surveyor. The object however is to give the students an insight into the practical work of various branches as a general training which will be useful to them in their after study of any particular branch which they may wish to take up.

3. With regard to the various heads of work detailed in para 4 of your letter No. G. 11334, I submit the following programme showing the sequence of work and the approximate times devoted to each head. For convenience of reference I place the letter given to each head in your letter in the first column

Head	Description	Time	Date
F	Geological Survey and Prospecting.	Six months.	January to June 1916.
E	Underground work at Mines including drilling, blasting, timbering and methods of sinking, driving, stoping, pumping and haulage and hoisting of materials and men. At the same time instruction in surveying on one or two days in each week.	Six months.	July to December 1916
C	Instruction in simple methods of assaying and analysis.	Four months.	January to April 1917.
A	Metallurgical instruction at Kolar under the following heads:—		
	(1) Sampling, panning, assaying, retorting and melting.	Two months.	
	(2) Crushing and milling.	One month.	May to September 1917.
	(3) Cyanide process and treatment of tailings and slimes.	Two months.	
	Also underground surveying and plan making on one or two days per week.		
B	Visit to Sakchi to study mining of ore, blast furnace work, steel smelting and rolling.	Three months.	October to December 1917.

4. I have not included anything under D. Instruction in Mining Mechanics in the Mechanical Engineering School as the above programme will more than amply fill their whole time for the two years.

5. The greater part of the above programme will be taken by all three Probationers simultaneously, though they will go to different mines on the Gold Field according to the arrangements which the Mining Board may be able to make with the various Superintendents and it is unnecessary to repeat the programme for each man.

6. (1) With regard to F—Geological Survey and Prospecting the Probationers will work separately with various officers of the Department and they have already been started on work. Before going to camp they had a little practice in preparing maps for field work and in the sampling and concentration of a few ores. With regard to their field work we must take whatever is available at the time and change the men round so as to give them as much variety as possible in the short time at their disposal.

(2) I have made the following arrangements:—

(*a*) *Mr. Rama Rao* has been engaged with Mr. Balaji Rao in prospecting and excavating limestone. The crushing of part of this at Kolar, and the burning of another portion at Bangalore kilns for experimental purposes. He also accompanied me to the Madras Cement works and the Salem Magnesite works for study. He has now gone to join Mr. Jayasam in Shimoga for prospecting and field mapping and will spend ten days or so on the Manganese Mines studying the deposits and getting an acquaintance with open work mining. After that, he will see some kaolin work in the Koppa Taluk and then join Mr. Venkataramaiya in the Bababudans on the excavations for iron ore.

(*b*) *Mr. Kailasam* has already been with Mr. Jayaram in Shimoga on survey and prospecting work and on the Manganese Mines. He had to return a little early owing to fever and since then has been out with Mr. Balaji Rao, examining the Soda deposits of Mandya,

No. G. 1252-5—G. M. 355-14-16, DATED 28TH JULY 1916.

He will finish with this in the course of a few days and then join Mr. Venkataramaiya for work in the Bababudans after a month of which he will go on to Kaolin and clay in Koppa.

(c) *Mr. Venugopal* has been prospecting with Mr Venkataran on the Bababudans. Now ordered to come in and join M Balaji Rao, on the Kaolin work in Koppa after which he will join Mr. Jayaram for survey work and Manganese mining in Shimoga

7. This will take them up to June and during June they will make up their notes and then go to the Gold Field to make some arrangement about their stay there so as to start their mining work in July.

8. As regards facilities and equipment, please see my letter No. 400, dated 14th August 1915 where I have discussed the m e fully. I have obtained a preliminary estimate from the Public Works Department for the extension to Lambourne House amou ng to Rs 10,500 and have sent it back for some modifications We may allow Rs. 12,000 to cover the building

9 Our requirements may be summarised as follows —

		Rs.
(a)	Extension at Lambourne House —	
	Buildings . .	12,000
	Fittings and apparatus for Laboratory . .	3,100
	Furniture for workmen and drawing office .	2,000
	Petrol gas plant	1 000
(b)	Equipment at Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Department	
	Additional Chemical and Assay materials including assay furnace .. .	3,700
(c)	Second hand Theodolite with vanes, tripods, etc, from the Mysore Gold Mining Company	375
	Total ...	22,175

10. I shall be able to provide other sundries from my own budget and to do without the extra tents previously asked for.

11. The reduction of the Probationers from Six to Three will not make any difference in the accommodation required at Lambourne House as the same three rooms will be required and it would be very inadvisable to cut their dimensions, in fact I think the drawing office should be slightly increased and I have allowed for this in my estimate of Rs. 12,000.

12. The additional materials for the Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Department, are chiefly to provide for the two new Chemical Assistants who are to be entertained and the reduction in the number of Probationers who will work there for a short time will make no appreciable difference in the appliances required. In fact it is probable that the prices of materials will have gone up since the estimate was prepared.

13. In addition to the above I shall be glad to know what Government propose to do about accommodating the Probationers on the Kolar Field. (*Vide* paras 8, 9 and 10 of my letter No. 400, dated 14th August 1915). I think they will have to go to the Field in June and see what they can get which will depend on which mines they are deputed to. Government should however agree either to rent suitable quarters for them or give each man an allowance of, say Rs. 15 per month to find his own accommodation.

14. Orders are required also as to whether Government will accept the offer of the Mining Board in regard to a Surveyor to give instruction once or twice a week at a remuneration of Rs. 15 per lesson for a class of three students.

15. With regard to the visit to Sakchi, the Tata Company should be asked whether they are prepared to entertain and instruct the Probationers and whether they can give them accommodation. The Probationers would receive their usual allowances for travelling by rail and should, I think, be allowed halting allowance at Malnad rates for the period of their stay as I have no doubt they will find living expensive.

Letter dated 27th March 1916, from the Secretary, Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, to the Director, Department of Mines and Geology.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1695, dated 7th February 1916, intimating that the conditions under which the Mining Board are prepared to receive Geological Apprentices for training in Mining and Metallurgy are acceptable to the Government.

It is noted that three Apprentices have been selected in lieu of six as originally contemplated and that it is proposed that they should come to the Field about June next for their first six months' training.

With regard to the training of the Apprentices in mine surveying, the Superintendent of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company, Limited, offers the services of his Chief Surveyor in this connection, and I am directed to put before you the following proposal, *viz*:—

That the fee shall be Rupees Fifteen per lesson for a class not exceeding three students and that the number of lessons per week shall be two only. I am to suggest that as, in the course of the six months, the Apprentices will have plenty of other work to do, their experience in mine surveying will not be very extensive.

No. 861-911—Edn. 32-15-180, dated 26th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 861-911—Edn. 32-15-180, dated 26th July 1916.

Government observe that the pay of officers in regular service is intended to remunerate them for all official duties assigned to them and officers who ask for special allowances in addition to their pay when they are required to do any additional work should be informed that they are bound to take up such work under Article 48 of the Mysore Service Regulations, and no recommendations should be sent up to Government in such cases.

This order does not apply to charge and officiating and other allowances admissible under the rules.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—All Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. K.

No. 791-3—Edn. 140-15-1, dated 24th July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 791-3—Edn. 140-15-1, dated 24th July 1916.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the facilities which now exist for the education of children of persons engaged in Military Service and of the classes from which recruits to that service are usually drawn are not quite adequate and that it is necessary to provide some special inducements for higher education among them, so that there may be a sufficient number of men, among the military classes, who would be fit, on the ground of educational qualifications, for appointment and promotion to the higher Commissioned ranks.

2. The children from the Imperial Service Lancers Lines and the Transport Corps Lines are now educated in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal. A few children from the adjacent village of Munireddipalyam also attend the school. The number of pupils in the higher classes is small owing presumably to the inability of the parents, who consist chiefly of the poor class of non-commissioned officers and men of the two regiments, to pay the prescribed fees and meet the charges on account of books, etc.

Government are of opinion that this school should be developed and utilised not only for training a large number of children from the military classes to complete their Lower Secondary education but also for imparting literary instruction to grown-up sowars and non-commissioned officers.

3. With a view to promote education among the military classes, Government, as a first step, have decided to offer the following concessions to the children of persons employed in the Imperial Service and Transport Corps at Hebbal:—

(*a*) No fees will be charged in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal to the children of persons employed in the two corps and their dependents living with them.

(*b*) In deserving cases where pupils are compelled to discontinue their studies for want of books, the books will be supplied free. A lump sum grant of Rs. 50 will be provided for the purpose.

(*c*) Only half the fee will be collected from such of the pupils as wish to continue their studies in any of the Government High Schools and Colleges after finishing their course in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal. Should any pupil fail to secure promotion to the next higher class, this concession will be withdrawn from him unless the head of the institution recommends its continuance for stated reasons. In no case will the concession be allowed for more than two years, in the same class.

4. Arrangements will be made to give lessons in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hebbal, to men from the Regiments for one hour in the afternoon from 2 to 3 P.M., and one hour in the evening from 6-30 to 7-30 P.M., when they have no work in the lines.

If not less than twenty non-commissioned officers offer themselves to undergo literary instruction, a separate class will be opened for them, the recruits having classes of their own.

5. The School has now eight classes and nine masters, the last three classes being infant classes. The strength of the school at present is reported to be about 150 and the average attendance is 125. No immediate increase of staff seems therefore necessary for the further development of the school on the lines laid

down above. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to make a beginning with the existing staff and if it is found insufficient, to propose the employment of additional teachers as necessity arises. As an inducement to the teachers to take up additional work in teaching grown up men they will be granted small allowances. To such of these as are not provided with quarters in the lines either a Government carriage will be placed at their disposal or suitable conveyance allowances will be granted to them. The expenditure involved in the grant of allowances may be met from the provision of Rs. 400 in the Military Budget under the head "Regimental English School Establishment."

6. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit further proposals in detail in regard to the above and the additional accommodation, if any, required to give effect to the proposals.

7. In order to supervise the school and see that the institution fulfils the objects referred to above and that instruction is given properly and efficiently to all classes of pupils a committee consisting of the following members is appointed:—

1. Mr. R. Puttannah.
2. ,, C. Venkata Rao.
3. ,, B. Dasappa (Circle Inspector)
4. The Commandant of the Imperial Service Lancers.
5. The Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

The members of the Committee should occasionally visit the institution and record their opinions in a book to be maintained for the purpose. They should also meet every quarter and submit their resolutions to the Inspector-General of Education. Selection for scholarships and free grant of books will be made by them.

8. After sufficient experience is gained of the working of the scheme sanctioned above, arrangements may be made to start schools on similar lines in Mysore for the use of the Local Service and Infantry Regiments and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, and in Bangalore and Shimoga for the 2nd and 3rd Battalions (Infantry regiments). Till then, concessions noted in paragraph 3 above will be extended to the children of the persons employed in these regiments, *viz*:—

(1) No fees will be charged in Government Schools for pupils studying as far as the Lower Secondary Standard; and only half fees will be collected in Government institutions from pupils studying in classes above that standard.

(2) In deserving cases, books will be supplied free in primary classes.

(3) Seven scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each will also be awarded annually for the High School Course, one for each regiment, the scholarship being awarded on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination of that year to the boy who stands highest among the pupils of that regiment.

10. The extra cost involved in the following proposals is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Loss of fees (calculated according to present receipts)	420
2. Supply of books to poor students (lump sum grant)	50
3. Seven scholarships to High School students. (During the 1st and 2nd years the amount to be given away in scholarships will be Rs. 420 and Rs 840 respectively	1,260
4. Extra allowances to School Masters	600
Total ...	2,330
Deduct provision which already exists for the regimental school in the Military Department	400
Net Cost ...	1,930

No. 791-3—Edn. 140-15-1, dated 24th July 1916.

During the current year necessary charges will be met by reappropriation in the Military Budget, due provision being made for the full amount required in the Military Budget for 1917-18.

P G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II

Encl—(1)

District Electorates for choosing Members to the Mysore Economic Conference.

No. 520-75—A. & I. 36-15-20, DATED 15TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Notification No. G 7097- G M. 69-13-48, dated 5th March 1914, issuing rules for the constitution of District Electorates for the election of eight non-official members to the Economic Conference.

2. Letter No. 2432-9, dated 27th November 1915, from the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, enquiring if the rules read above require amendment in any respect, in the light of the experience gained in connection with the election held in 1914

3. Further correspondence on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in reply to the above.

Order No. 520-75—A. & I. 36-15-20, dated 15th July 1916.

The Deputy Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the existing electorate is unwieldy and they recommend that it may be modified in one or other of the following ways :—

(*a*) The electorate may be formed of the members of the Representative Assembly, or

(*b*) of the members of the District and Taluk Progress Committees, or

(*c*) the electorate may be a mixed body consisting of both the above and of members or delegates of other public bodies or associations or societies.

2. With a view to make the electorate sufficiently representative without being unwieldy, Government are pleased to direct that the following gentlemen should constitute in each district the District Electorate for choosing members to the Economic Conference :—

(1) Persons eligible for election as members of the Representative Assembly.

(2) Non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards.

(3) Non-official members of the District Committees and of the Taluk and Town Progress Committees for the time being.

(4) Non-official members of Municipal Boards.

(5) Delegates of recognised public associations having more than one hundred members, who are not Government servants.

(6) Delegates of Unions and selected Village Improvement Committees in villages with a population of more than 1,000 souls.

(7) Delegates of Joint-Stock Companies and Co-operative Federal Unions (where there are no Federal Unions, Delegates of Co-operative Societies), who are not Government servants.

(8) Delegates of Trades Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Associations and similar recognised public bodies, who are not servants of Government.

(9) Graduates of ten years' standing, who are not servants of Government.

3. Each member will have only one vote though he may be returned as a delegate by more than one body. The rules as modified will be notified in the *Gazette*.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 733-46—A. & I. 180-15-3, DATED 21ST JULY 1916.

Improvement of Fruit Cultivation in the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 2198, dated 6th March 1916, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, submitting for orders of Government copy of correspondence ending with letter No. 3663, dated 24th February 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, regarding a scheme for the improvement of fruit cultivation.

(Printed as an appendix)

Order No. 733-46—A. & I. 180-15-3, dated 21st July 1916.

With a view to extend fruit cultivation in the State, the Committee has made the following proposals:—

(*a*) Grant of takavi loans to raiyats desirous of cultivating fruit on an area of one acre or more subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in each individual case with interest at 5 per cent, and a provision of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose.

(*b*) Grant of facilities for starting a nursery by a private individual and the supply of plants at concession rates to raiyats.

(*c*) The appointment of a suitable staff consisting of two Horticultural Inspectors on Rs. 40 each per mensem for helping and advising raiyats in the cultivation and planting of fruit trees and inspecting fruit gardens.

2. Government have considered the proposals and are pleased to approve of the scheme being tried for one year with the modifications indicated below:—

(1) *Takavi loans.*—As the fruit industry has been somewhat declining in the State in recent years, Government agree that some special measures should be adopted to improve fruit cultivation and are accordingly pleased to approve of the proposal to the grant of takavi loans to persons who are likely to make the industry commercially profitable. Government, however, consider that the rate of interest should be fixed at 6½ per cent as in the case of loans for industrial concerns. A sum of Rs. 10,000 will be provided for this purpose during the current year. Loans should be granted only to such persons as are able to furnish sufficient security in addition to the land to be planted with fruit trees and are prepared to agree to the conditions that may be imposed in order to ensure that the amount is properly utilised and that the cultivation of fruit trees is carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Rules for the grant of loans for fruit culture will be published separately.

(2) *A nursery for raising seedlings.*—It is stated that it would be possible to arrange for such a nursery by private enterprise by the grant of suitable concessions. The Secretary, Agricultural Committee, is requested to settle all necessary details and to submit final proposals approved by the Committee for the orders of Government.

(3) *Supply of plants.*—The plants will be supplied at cost price and the supply will be confined at present to indigenous varieties. Where the cost of the plants asked for in an individual case exceeds Rs. 200 the land will be inspected by one of the Horticultural Inspectors and the owners given suitable advice. A sum of Rs. 2,000 will be provided during the current year for the purchase of plants and the amount will be recouped from the sale proceeds. In suitable cases recommended by the District or Taluk Progress Committees the price may be recovered in instalments. In other cases it will be recovered in full in advance before the plants are supplied.

No. 733-46—A. &. I. 180-15-3, DATED 21ST JULY 1916.

Till the nursery comes up, the supply of the plants will be undertaken by the Superintendent, Government Gardens. The amount of Rs. 2,000 referred to above will be placed at his disposal to meet the cost of purchasing the plants.

(4) *Inspection of fruit gardens.*—The Committee recommend the appointment of two Horticultural Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 40 each for helping and advising raiyats in the cultivation and planting of fruit trees. Two Instructors are at present maintained in the Lal-Bagh at the cost of the Agricultural Committee on Rs. 60 and 50, respectively, for training the literate sons of raiyats in fruit culture. Scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem are awarded to selected candidates. The scheme has been in existence since 1911-12 and it is understood that very few of the trained men have utilised their training in practical work. Government are therfore not in favour of continuing these classes or scholarships. The classes should be disbanded as soon as the men now under training have completed their course, unless a sufficient number of candidates are forthcoming to undergo training without any Government help. One of the two Instructors should be made available for the work of inspection of fruit gardens and a Horticultural Inspector may be entertained on Rs. 40 temporarily for a year if there is sufficient work. The Committee is requested to take the necessary steps in consultation with the Superintendent, Government Gardens, to make the services of the Horticultural Instructors available for purposes of inspection.

No separate provision for travelling allowance is required as their travelling allowance will be charged to the budget of the Agricultural Committee.

(5) *Class for malis.*—The Committee recommend the grant of Rs. 2,000 for opening a mali class. Government do not consider that any scholarships are necessary for training this class of people. They should maintain themselves either from the wages earned or if they come from mofussil, the scholarships should be provided by the Taluk Progress Committee concerned and other local sources.

3. Government are glad to note that the Agricultural Committee have taken special interest in the improvement of the industry and it is hoped that they will take all the necessary steps to develop it to the fullest extent possible.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Committees.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Economic Botanist and Superintendent, Government Gardens.
The Secretary, Agricultural Committee.

No. 733-46-- A. & I. 180-15-3, DATED 21ST JULY 1916.

No. 2198—Encl 7, dated 6th March 1916, from P G. D'Souza, Esq , B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Mysore Economic Conference, Bangalore, to P G D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B L., Officiating Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

I have the honour to forward herewith for orders of Government copy of correspondence ending with letter No. 3663, dated the 24th February 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, submitting the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of fruit cultivation in the State. If the recommendations are approved by Government necessary provision will have to be made in the budget of the Committee for the purpose

Copy of letter No. 3663, dated 24th February 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, to the Secretary, Economic Conference.

With reference to your letter No. 1599, dated 13th January 1916, calling for certain particulars regarding the several recommendations made in this office No. 2531, dated 7th January 1916, for the improvement of fruit cultivation in the State, I have the honour to forward herewith an extract of para 7 from the proceedings of the 43rd monthly meeting of the Committee, held on 28th January 1916, containing answers to the several points raised in your letter under reply.

The total annual expenditure involved in the scheme would be Rs. 33,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 9,000 has been provided for in the budget of the Agricultural Committee for 1916-17 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Purchase of plants for distribution	5,000
2. Scholarships for mali class	2,000
3 Pay of Horticultural Inspectors	950
4. Travelling allowance to Inspectors, contingencies, etc.	1,049
Total ...	9,000

As regards the amount of Rs. 25,000 recommended to be set apart for grant of takavi loans, it will be seen that the power of granting these loans has been proposed to be vested in the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the amount will have to be distributed among the eight districts, after ascertaining their requirements. I am therefore to suggest that the necessary provision may be made for this item in the budget of the General Conference.

The rules for regulating the supply of plants are under formulation.

Extract of para 7 from the proceedings of the 43rd monthly meeting of the Committee held on 28th January 1916.

7. *Supply of fruit plants at concession rates.*—(*a*) Application from the representatives of the Malur Co-operative Society for the supply of thirty apple plants.

At the meeting held on 13th November 1915, it was decided to dispose of the application in accordance with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on horticulture, as finally adopted by the Central Committee, *viz.*, that fruit plants should not be supplied free but might be supplied at concession rates for a period of five years to enable small agriculturists to start fruit cultivation, the supply being restricted to good varieties of indigenous fruits, foreign fruits being excluded.

The above resolution does not set forth what the concession rates are, whether it is to be half or a fourth of the usual price.

Hence the necessity for placing the subject again before the Committee.

(*b*) Letter No. R. 2686, dated 24th—25th January 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding for needful action, an extract of para 4 of the proceedings of the meeting of the District Committee, held on 15th January 1916, recommending to supply to Messrs. Chendrasekhariah of Dodballapur and Yele Krishnappa of Devanhalli, each variety of graft orange and lime fruit plants necessary for planting an acre at half the cost price and to give them technical assistance at the time of planting.

Along with the above were considered (*a*) subject No. 14, in the agenda, *viz.*, Conference Secretary's requisition for definite information on the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the improvement of horticulture, etc. (*vide* proceedings of the 40th monthly meeting of the Committee held on 25th September 1915), and (*b*) the second report of the Sub-Committee on horticulture, etc., which met on 27th January 1916.

No. 733-46—A. & I. 180-15-3, dated 21st July 1916.

The Economic Conference Secretary in his letter No. 1599, dated 13th January 1916, called for information on the following points:—

"i. Regarding suggestion 1, who is the authority to supply indigenous fruits? What funds are required, what varieties are to be supplied, at what concession rates and what are the rules to regulate the grants?

ii. *Re* suggestion 2, by whom should the loans be granted, up to what limit, on what conditions and what is the amount to be set apart for this purpose and how to be repaid?

iii. *Re* suggestion 3, there are already two Horticultural Instructors appointed. Why should not their services be utilised?

iv. *Re* suggestion 4, what are the details as to the cost of starting a model nursery, where it is to be located and who is the officer responsible?

v. *Re* suggestion 5, what are the facilities to be created for training *malis* and what is the cost?

2. As regards the cost, what is the total sum required and how is it to be met?"

The report of the Sub-Committee is as follows:—

"The Sub-Committee met at the office of the Director of Agriculture on Thursday, the 27th January 1916, at 8 A. M. There were present Mr. L. Bistopanth Badami, Acting Superintendent, Government Gardens, Mr. M. Subbiah, Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao and Dr. Coleman.

The attention of the Committee was devoted to the points raised in letter No. 1599 of the 15th January, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.

With reference to the points raised in para 1 of the letter, Sub-Committee recommend the following:—

(*a*) Fruit plants should be supplied by the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

(*b*) An annual grant of Rs. 5,000 may be made for the purpose.

(*c*) The choice of kind of fruit plants may be left to the garden owners themselves in consultation with the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

(*d*) While all the important indigenous fruits may be included, the chief kinds to be distributed should be *mangoes, plantains, oranges and limes.*

(*e*) The cost of the plants may be recovered by annual instalments over a maximum period of five years as an arrear of land revenue by the Revenue Department.

(*a*) *Points raised in para ii*:—Takavi loans for this purpose may be granted by the Agricultural Committee on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

(*b*) The limit for such loans may be Rs. 3,000.

(*c*) Recovery should be made by annual instalments within ten years of the loan, the first payment to be made at the end of the third year.

(*d*) The garden should be periodically inspected by the Superintendent, Government Gardens, or an officer deputed by him and if he reports that the loan is not being properly utilised or that the management of the garden show palpable neglect the borrower may be required to return the loan at once.

Points raised in para iii.—The present Horticultural Instructors have their special duties in connection with the Horticultural School; hence the necessity of more men. For the present, one extra man may be appointed by the Superintendent, Government Gardens, the other appointment being held vacant pending the development of the work.

Points raised in para iv.— With reference to this point, the Sub-Committee now understand that a private individual (Mr. Puttiah) is prepared to start a nursery on the lines suggested by the Sub-Committee and that he is further prepared to place himself under the supervision of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and to sell stock at 25 per cent below market rates. Under these circumstances, the Sub-Committee consider the establishment of a Government nursery for the present unnecessary.

Points raised in para v.—The facilities for the training of *malis* do not need to be created; they exist at present. The sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum for scholarships will be required.

The items of expenditure and total sum required are as follows:—

	Rs.
Purchase of plants for distribution	5,000
Sum set aside for takavi loans	25,000
Scholarships for *malis'* class	2,000
Pay of Horticultural Inspectors	960
Travelling allowances to Inspectors, contingencies, etc. ...	1,040
Total ...	34,000

This should be met from the general funds of the Conference.

The subject was fully discussed in all its details.

In regard to sub-para (*d*) of para 1 of the Sub-Committee report, the members thought that it was not possible to exhaustively enumerate the kinds of plants which could be profitably supplied as these would depend on the locality where the garden was to be established. The plants would have to be selected by the garden owner in consultation with the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and clause (*c*) provided for this. Clause (*d*) might therefore be eliminated.

It was agreed that the approved kinds of plants might be supplied at three-fourths of the market price.

As regards clause (*a*) of para 2 about the authority for sanctioning loans, the Committee considered that it would be most appropriate to vest the power in the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. It was expected that in sanctioning these loans, the Deputy Commissioners would consult the Economic Botanist and Superintendent, Government Gardens. The loans should be subject to an interest of 5 per cent.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee be accepted with the modifications noted above, and that a reply be sent to the Secretary, Economic Conference, in the terms of the resolution.

Resolution 7.—Resolved that in regard to items (*a*) and (*b*), orders of Government may be awaited on the general question of concessions referred to above.

Copy of letter No. 1599, dated 13th January 1916, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, to the Secretary, Agricultural Committee.

With reference to your letter No. 2531, dated the 7th January 1916, forwarding the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of fruit cultivation in the State, I am directed to request that information may be kindly furnished on the following points:—

1. Regarding suggestion (i) who is the authority to supply indigenous fruits, what funds are required, what varieties are to be supplied, at what concession rates and what are the rules to regulate the grant?
2. *Re* suggestion 2, by whom should the loans be granted, up to what limit, on what conditions and what is the amount to be set apart for this purpose and how to be repaid?
3. *Re* suggestion 3, there are already two Horticultural Instructors appointed. Why should not their services be utilized?
4. *Re* suggestion 4, what are the details as to the cost of starting a model nursery, where is it to be located and who is the officer responsible?
5. *Re* suggestion 5, what are the facilities to be created for training malis and what is the cost?

2. As regards the cost, what is the total sum required and how is it to be met?

3. I am to state that the Central Committee and the Sub-Committees are expected to submit fully developed schemes with all necessary details and not to forward general recommendations.

Copy of letter No. 2531, dated 7th January 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, to the Secretary, Economic Conference.

I have the honour to state that "Horticulture", "fruit culture, etc.," is one of the items on the programme of the Committee for the current year and is being discussed by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee met on the 27th August 1915, and considered along with the above subject, Mr. Krumbiegel's report on the fruit survey of the State undertaken at the instance of the Central Agricultural Committee, *vide* extract of para 4 of the proceedings of the 17th monthly meeting of the Committee held on 7th August 1913.

The question was discussed in its entirety at the 40th monthly meeting of the Agricultural Committee, held on 25th September 1915, and I beg to submit herewith for the orders of Government the enclosed extract of paras 9 to 13 of the proceedings of the said meeting, which contain the following suggestion for auction:—

(i) Small agriculturists willing to start fruit cultivation should be supplied with good varieties of indigenous fruits only, at concession rates for a period of five years.

(ii) Takavi loans should be granted to agriculturists desiring to bring an acre or more under fruit cultivation.

No. 733-16—A. & I. 180-15-3, DATED 21ST JULY 1916.

(iii) Two Horticultural Inspectors on Rs. 40 each a month should be appointed to help and advise raiyats in the cultivation and planting of fruit trees.

(iv) A model nursery for raising fruit plants on a somewhat modest scale on the lines indicated in the resolution of the Sub-Committee should be started.

(v) Facilities should be created at the Lal-Bagh for training malis deputed by Deputy Commissioners, Agricultural Associations, and other public bodies.

2. It would seem to be appropriate to charge the expenditure involved in the above scheme to the budget of the Economic Botanist, finding the funds either by reappropriation or by obtaining an additional grant, if necessary.

3. A copy of the fruit survey report, as also a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee is submitted for reference.

Extract of paras 9 to 13 from the proceedings of the 40th monthly meeting of the Agricultural Committee, held on 25th September 1915.

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9. Report of the Sub-Committee on horticulture, etc.

The Sub-Committee as constituted at the 38th monthly meeting of the Committee, held on 31st July 1915, met at the office of the Director of Agriculture on the 27th August 1915, at 8 A. M. and submitted their recommendations which were considered item by item.

10. *Fruit Cultivation.*

(a) Fruit plants should not be supplied free but may be supplied at concession rates for a period of five years so as to enable small agriculturists to start fruit cultivation. The supply should be restricted to good varieties of indigenous fruits and to apples, other foreign fruits being excluded from the concession.

The Committee are of opinion that for the present it would quite suffice if the concessions were restricted to indigenous fruits only and that as apples were entitled to be considered indigenous, the words " and to apples " might be omitted.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that the above recommendation of the Sub-Committee be adopted with the words "and to apples, other" occurring in the last sentence being deleted.

11. Takavi advances may be granted in cases where agriculturists desire to place an area of an acre or more under fruit cultivation. Such advances should be granted only after investigation and recommendation by the Agricultural Department.

Some of the members said that the existing Takavi Rules governed the grant of loans for fruit cultivation also and that there was no necessity for further legislation. Others were of the view that there was no harm in adopting the recommendation and that in case where there was no explicit provision in the existing rules they might be suitably supplemented.

The general sense of the meeting was that the question of investigating and recommending such loans should vest in the Deputy Commissioners as in the case of agricultural advances.

Resolution 7.—Resolved that the recommendation of the Sub-Committee in so far as it relates to the grant of Takkavi advances for fruit cultivation be adopted, the proposed provision to empower the Agricultural Department to investigate and recommend applications for such advances being omitted.

12. "Two Horticultural Inspectors should be appointed on Rs. 40 a month. These men should report progress each month through the Economic Botanist.

Mr. M. Subbiah explained that these men would be required to go out to the fruit gardeners and to help them with technical advice and guidance in the cultivation and planting of fruit trees.

Resolution 8.—Resolved that the recommendation be adopted with the following modification :—

" Two Horticultural Inspectors should be appointed on Rs. 40 a month to help and advise raiyats in the cultivation and planting of fruit trees."

13. The Sub-Committee considers that a model fruit farm of the size and scope suggested by the Economic Botanist is not necessary at present. A small nursery of about 10 acres on which good varieties of fruits can be grown for distribution should meet the present needs. The Sub-Committee understands that suitable Government land is at present available near the Sunkal Farm and considers that an initial expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for construction of wells and other improvements and of Rs. 1,500 annually for maintenance should be sufficient. This nursery should be used for the propagation of good varieties of the following fruits :—Oranges, limes, pomeloes, apples, pomogranates, plantains, figs, grapes, guavas, poppoys and other indigenous fruits.

No. 733-46—A & I 108-15-3, dated 21st July 1916.

The Sub-Committee considers that special emphasis should be placed on the training of *malis*, but that it is not necessary to have a special school and staff for the purpose The training should extend over two years and places should be provided for twenty men of a pay (pay or scholarship) of Rs 8 to Rs. 10 a month Arrangements should be made for training these men in the Lal-Bagh, the nursery and the Sunkal Farm so as to give them as varied a training as possible

For Overseers' posts, students who have undergone two years' training in Agricultural School may be given practical training in horticulture for one year. Rupees 3 a month may be set aside for their lodging expenses but they should be expected to pay for their food as they do in the Agricultural School.

Other students may be taken for training for two years under the same conditions"

In his report on the fruit survey, the Economic Botanist recommends a State nursery and orchard involving an initial expenditure of Rs 30,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs 10,000 an elaborately equipped Horticultural School for training of Overseers, managers and *malis*, involving an initial expenditure of Rs 25,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs 9,400 per year Stipends are also provided at Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 for pupils of the Overseers' class and Rs 8 to Rs. 12 for *malis*' class

The following resolutions were arrived at, in regard to the several proposals contained above.—

Resolution 9.—Resolved that the Committee endorse the views of the Sub-Committee arrived at after a careful consideration of Mr. Krumbiegel's proposals, that at present the scheme may be tried on a more modest scale and that the other proposals be curtailed proportionately

Resolution 10.—That facilities be created at the Lal-Bagh for training *malis* deputed by Deputy Commissioners, Agricultural Associations and other public bodies and that the question of securing a sufficient number of qualified *malis* by grant of scholarships be considered after there is an ascertained demand for such men.

N. B.—The above resolutions with the report on fruit survey to be submitted to the Government.

Report of Sub-Committee on Horticulture.

The Sub-Committee met at the office of the Director of Agriculture on Friday, the 27th August, at 8 A. M. There were present Mr. M. Subbiah, Mr H. Srinivasa Rao and Doctor Coleman. Of the subjects for consideration the following were discussed. Development of fruit cultivation and cultivation of tea and camphor, the remainder being left for consideration at a future meeting. In addition the referred propositions with reference to the improvement of horticulture were also discussed.

With regard to the referred propositions the Sub-Committee begs to make the following recommendations:—

(*a*) Fruit plants should not be supplied free, but may be supplied at concession rates for a period of five years so as to enable small agriculturists to start fruit cultivation. The supply should be restricted to good varieties of indigenous fruits and to apples, other foreign fruits being excluded from the concession.

(*b*) Takavi advances may be granted in cases where agriculturists desire to place an area of an acre or more under fruit cultivation. Such advances should be granted only after investigation and recommendation by the Agricultural Department.

(*c*) Two Horticultural Inspectors should be appointed on Rs. 40 a month. These men should report progress each month through the Economic Botanist.

(*d*) The Sub-Committee considers that a model fruit farm of the size and scope suggested by the Economic Botanist is not necessary at present. A small nursery of about 10 acres on which good varieties of fruits can be grown for distribution should meet the present needs The Sub-Committee understands that suitable Government land is at present available near the Sunkal Farm and considers that an initial expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for construction of wells and other improvements and of Rs. 1,500 annually for maintenance should be sufficient. This nursery should be used for the propagation of good varieties of the following fruits:—oranges, limes, pomeloes, apples, pomogranates, plantains, figs, grapes, guavas, poppoys and other indigenous fruits.

The Sub-Committee considers that special emphasis should be placed on the training of *malis* but that is not necessary to have a special school and staff for the purpose. The training should extend over two years and places should be provided for twenty men of a pay (pay or scholarship) of Rs. 8 to 10 a month. Arrangements should be made for training

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these men in the Lal-Bagh, the nursery and the Sunkal Farm so as to give them as varied training as possible.

For Overseers' posts, students who have undergone two years' training in Agricultural School may be given practical training in Horticulture for one year. Rupees 3 a month may be set aside for their lodging expenses but they should be expected to pay for their food as they do in the Agricultural School. Other students may be taken for training for two years under the same conditions.

Cultivation of tea and camphor.—With regard to tea cultivation, the Agricultural Committee has already sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for experimental purposes and the results may be awaited. Experiments on camphor cultivation could probably be carried on at the same time and with the same staff. The Government have already passed orders *re* granting of land for tea and camphor cultivation and the results may be awaited.

S. O.

Function of the Board of Management of the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

No. 983-7—A. & I. 80-15-47, dated 31st July 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Paragraph 6 of Government Order No. Camp 53-58—A. & I. 80-15-3, dated 30th October 1915, sanctioning the starting of an experimental Sandalwood Oil Factory

2. Letter No. 2885, dated the 22nd May 1916, from the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, soliciting instructions as to the functions of the Board and the Director of Industries and Commerce in the management of the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

Order No. 983-7—A. & I 80-15-47, dated 31st July 1916.

The Director will have the following powers independently of the Board:—

(*a*) The limit prescribed in paragraph 7 of Government Order No. Camp 53-58—A. & I. 80-15-3, dated the 30th October 1915, to the powers of the Director as regards the purchase of machinery and stores will be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000.

(*b*) He will be empowered

(i) to sanction the construction of buildings when the cost does not exceed Rs. 3,000;

(ii) to enter into contracts regarding the execution of sanctioned works up to a limit of Rs. 10,000; and

(iii) to enter into contracts for the sale of sandalwood oil, where the amount involved in a single transaction does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

In cases exceeding these limits, he will, unless the matter is very urgent, usually consult the Board and submit the proposals for sanction to Government with their opinion.

2. The Board will have no executive authority over the Director but they will be entitled to be furnished with any information they may require and the Director should also keep them in touch with all important developments in the business of the Factory. They will also be entitled to inspect the working of the Factory and also the accounts of the concern whenever they think it desirable or necessary.

3. The accounts of the Factory will be subjected to outside local audit once in three months either by the Commercial Auditor attached to the Industries and Commerce Committee or any other auditor to be nominated by the Board and approved by Government. A report of the quarterly audit will be placed before the Board and forwarded to Government with their remarks.

4. The Board may advise the Director in all matters relating to the sale of sandalwood oil and any other purely commercial question, connected with the concern and when the Director finds himself unable to accept such advice, he will make a report to Government.

5. All appointments up to Rs. 50 in the Factory will be made by the Director and appointments up to Rs. 100 and above Rs. 50 by the Director in consultation with the Board. Appointments above Rs. 100 should be submitted to Government for sanction.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee.

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CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL):

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL):

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